

ملکة هند لادعل

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Established 1887

Algeria	500 Dn	Iran	135 Rls	Nigeria	100 K
Austria	13.5 S	Israel	45 NIS	Norway	4.50 Nkr
Belgium	230 Bf	Italy	170 Lit	China	0.250 Yn
Canada	20 Cdn	Japan	140 Yn	France	6.55 Ffr
Denmark	5.20 Dkr	South Africa	5.50 Rnd	Germany	2.30 DM
Finland	50 Mk	Spain	165 Ptas	Great Britain	2.00 Dm
France	6.55 Ffr	Sweden	4.50 Skr	India	15.00 Ru
Germany	2.30 DM	Switzerland	1.25 Sfr	Indonesia	1,500 Rp
Greece	200 Dm	Taiwan	1.25 Dn	South Korea	100 Wn
Italy	170 Lit	Thailand	1.25 Bt	U.S.	1.00 Dlr
Japan	140 Yn	Turkey	1.25 Lr	Venezuela	200 B
South Africa	5.50 Rnd	U.S.	1.00 Dlr		
Spain	165 Ptas				
Sweden	4.50 Skr				
Switzerland	1.25 Sfr				
Taiwan	1.25 Dn				
Thailand	1.25 Bt				
Turkey	1.25 Lr				
U.S.	1.00 Dlr				
Venezuela	200 B				

E: Frenchman in Sahara in 5000
 A Frenchman was found in the Sahara desert, 5000 kilometers from the coast, after a 10-day search. The man, identified as a 35-year-old Algerian, was found in a small, isolated area. He was wearing a military uniform and had a passport. The discovery is believed to be the result of a military exercise or a reconnaissance mission. The man was taken to a military base and is being held for further investigation.

Law Talks Labor Poland
Lesia Returns, Pinkowski
 By John Darton
 A Polish labor leader, Lesia, returned from a six-day trip to Washington, D.C., on Monday. She was accompanied by her husband, Jan Pinkowski, who is a prominent labor leader. Lesia was seen at the airport with a group of supporters. She is expected to continue her work in Poland, where she has been active in labor movements.

Hostages' Families Dare to Hope
 Relatives, Keyed Up for Reunion, Again Keep a Vigil
 By Kathy Sawyer
 WASHINGTON — As the hostages' families kept the vigil once more, intently attuned to the news while fending off the news gatherers, many seemed to share the sentiments of Doris Moeller, of Long Beach, Calif. She said she had tried not to get "too keyed up" because "I can't come down anymore."
 The mother of hostage Marine Staff Sgt. Michael Moeller, she burst into tears when she answered the phone and a reporter told her the "hostages might be released soon."
 "Still, this time, even before the crucial final announcement was made, some had broken out the chilled Champagne and dared to believe.
 In Memphis, Ernest and Susan Cooke, parents of hostage Donald Cooke, laid out a feast of cold cuts and cheese for the reporters and cameramen who swarmed to their home. They considered this invasion an encouraging sign, they said, that their son would soon be on his way to freedom. A bottle of Champagne sat chilled and ready on the patio.
 Champagne and Turkey
 Across the continent in San Diego, Dorothea Morefield, wife of hostage Richard Morefield, set out half a dozen Champagne glasses in her living room while 40 reporters watched. She popped a turkey into the oven, which had been put aside since "Christmas time" to await her husband's return. Now, as one family member said, it was "a thanksgiving turkey."
 "There's still that little voice in the back of my head that says, 'Don't believe this. Don't jump up and down,'" Mrs. Morefield said. "But I believe it."
 By lunchtime Sunday she had organized a pool among the re-

Washington Glitters With Inaugural Pomp
 By Martin Weil
 WASHINGTON — Amid the usual applause, President-elect Ronald Reagan attended three concerts at the Kennedy Center near the end of the second day of pre-inaugural activities that filled the city with glittering and blaring motorcades and frustrating traffic snarls.
 The first of the concerts, the expected one that the hostages in Iran would be released appeared "enhance the sense of excitement" generated by the anticipation of swearing in Tuesday of a new president.
 Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, went to all three music and dance programs held Sunday night at the Kennedy Center. Before returning to their temporary residence at Blair House, the revelry and merriment still raged through the city and bright beams from hovering helicopters played over convoys of cars.
 For the president-elect, it was a day that began with a morning church service and included a luncheon hosted by publishing magnate and former ambassador Fritz Annenberg, as well as a day of meetings with aides and advisers. For many others, it was a day of parties and receptions that filled the city's hotel areas with a formal wear and women in

Stalled Traffic
 For thousands of city and area motorists, it was a chilly day spent agonized waiting for stalled traffic to move in the Kennedy Center area. It was also a day of bedazzled strolling at the glamour replete by long mink coats and silk linings, as the president-elect and Vice President-elect Bush and their friends, admirers and supporters moved about.
 The president-elect had little to say about the hostage negotiations, which appeared to be in their final stages. But as Mr. Reagan entered Blair House Sunday night, he said, "I am optimistic."
 Monday, after private meetings with aides and advisers, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to attend an Inaugural Gala, which starts at 7 p.m. at the Capital Center in suburban Landover, Md.
 An entourage of reporters, se-

Shaking Hands
 For \$10, considerably cheaper than the cost of admission to other inaugural events but which did not include food or alcoholic beverages, guests were afforded the opportunity to shake the hands of favorite governors.
 Later in the afternoon, about 900 persons gathered at the National City Christian Church in central Washington for an unusually inclusive worship service that

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A photo from a television monitor shows an unidentified U.S. hostage receiving a medical checkup Monday in Tehran from an Algerian doctor. Two Algerian airliners flew to Iran Monday to pick up the hostages following agreement on their release between Washington and Tehran.

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Shift of Assets: Easy Electronic Maneuver

Series of Bookkeeping Operations Requiring No Physical Transfer
 By Jeff Gerth
 WASHINGTON — The actual transfer of several billion dollars of Iranian assets out of the United States, one of the largest single financial transactions in recent history and the result of complicated negotiations, will, in all likelihood, be a simple process.
 The assets, including some \$930 million worth of gold bars held by the Federal Reserve, will probably be electronically shifted in a series of bookkeeping maneuvers that require no physical transfer.
 The exact sequence of the assets transfer and the release of the hostages is not yet clear. But most of the money will come from several American banks that have already taken steps to free the necessary funds by borrowing on a short-term basis from various sources. Last week, the Federal Reserve took steps to facilitate the transfer of the gold.
 Five banks, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of America, Bankers Trust, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Citibank, hold Iran's foreign currency reserves, some \$3.5 billion, in their overseas branches at the time of the freeze in November, 1979. While this amount constituted the bulk of Iran's foreign reserves, it is only 1 percent of the total assets of the five banks.
 American banks held some \$6 billion in Iranian deposits at the time of the freeze. Most of those deposits, more than \$4 billion, were in gold — set aside 1.632 million ounces of gold for England. At the same time, in London, the Bank of England took 1.632 million ounces of its own gold and labeled it American gold.
 The gold that Iran will own as the result of

Banking Hitches Stall Hostages' Departure

Carter Cancels Plan To Fly to Germany Technical Mistakes By U.S., Iran Cited

By Helen Thomas
 WASHINGTON — President Carter canceled plans Monday to go to West Germany to greet the 52 U.S. hostages as president but accepted Ronald Reagan's offer to go later as his representative.
 White House officials said Monday that the time passed for Mr. Carter to leave Washington, get to West Germany to greet the hostages and return in time for Mr. Reagan's inauguration Tuesday.
 They said Mr. Reagan made the offer to Carter in the morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Carter called Mr. Reagan back to accept.
 The officials said there were still some discussions on the agreement reached to free the hostages, but they were not substantial problems. However, they said as long as there were some differences remaining, the differences could delay their release.
 Mr. Carter Monday announced the agreement with Iran for the hostages' freedom, but a State Department spokesman raised the possibility that the Americans' long captivity would not end until Tuesday.



The hand of Warren Christopher, the chief U.S. hostage negotiator, signs the formal agreement in Algiers between the United States and Iran on terms for the release of the 52 captives.

Economic Sanctions Likely to End Soon

WASHINGTON — The agreement on the U.S. hostages reached Monday has raised the prospect of an early end to economic sanctions imposed by various countries against Iran.
 It also leaves Western and Japanese companies free to buy Iranian oil again, provided they can agree on a price, and that can only ease the world supply situation, oil industry analysts said. They said that despite the war with Iraq, Iran could probably push its current oil exports of 700,000 barrels a day to 1 million barrels daily.
 In Bonn, a government spokesman said West Germany was expected to lift its sanctions as soon as the hostages were released, although the full legal process for ending the bans might take some time. Japanese officials took a similar position.
 In London, Foreign Office sources said Britain would end its trade sanctions following release of the hostages.
 The London sources said the limited trade sanctions imposed by European Economic Community countries were specifically linked to the seizure of the hostages in November, 1979, and EEC foreign ministers would likely meet after the hostages were freed to end the sanctions.
 In The Hague on Monday, an official of the International Court

Vast Philippine Flooding

MANILA — The worst floods to hit the southern Philippines in two decades caused 531,000 people to evacuate and took at least 71 lives in six provinces 450 to 600 miles south of Manila, authorities said Monday.
 Pat Lee, the hostage's wife, lives in Falls Church, Va., with their 10-year-old daughter, Dana. The two of them were "running back and forth between the television and the radio" for news, according to a family friend, as the news broadcast with agonizing slowness throughout the day.
 Mr. Lee was "amazingly cool," the friend said, but like many hostage family members had decided not to speak to the press until the crisis had ended "because there have been so many disappointments in the past."
 In the small town of Globe, Ariz., hostage Marine Sgt. Jimmy Lopez seemed to become the missing son of the whole community as the first word of a breakthrough came during Sunday Mass from a network television crew staked out at Holy Angels' Church, where the Lopez family was attending services.
 "An international event has become a personal experience in this small town," said the Rev. Charles Maroney, pastor of the church and an unofficial spokesman for the family. "There's that anxiety; it's a

Dallas Voters Reject Cut in Property Tax

DALLAS — Voters in Dallas have overwhelmingly turned down one of the nation's most sweeping tax rollbacks since California's Proposition 13 in 1978.
 In a record turnout Saturday, the voters defeated, by a 2-1 margin, a proposal that would have cut property taxes by nearly 30 percent and set a 5 percent ceiling on future increases. The vote was 69,623 against the proposal and 33,550 in favor.

Namibia Deadlock

Never having come close to negotiating, let alone agreeing on anything, at the recent Geneva conference here on Namibia, South Africa and the insurgent movement known as the South-West Africa People's Organization both appeared to be stiffening their terms as their representatives prepared to continue their conflict in Africa and the United Nations. A news analysis, Page 7.

INSIDE

Moscow Shift

The Soviet Union is gradually beginning to criticize the policies and associates of President-elect Reagan as the inauguration approaches. During the election campaign Soviet commentators and officials regularly denounced Reagan as a warmonger, but after his victory in November the press and broadcasters fell silent on the subject. Now they are being heard again. Page 3.

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Reagan Nominees Backed by Senate Panel

WASHINGTON — Senate committees Monday recommended nomination of six Cabinet nominees — Donald Regan for Treasury, Richard Schweiker for health and human services, Caspar Weinberger for defense, John Block for agriculture, Drew Lewis for transportation, Malcolm Baldrige for commerce.

U.S. Supreme Court Reporter's Ap

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Monday refused to Philadelphia newspaper reporter from spending six months in refusing to disclose her sources in a story on the Abcam investment into political corruption.

Deng Says Mao's Thoughts Still Guide Ch

PEKING — China will continue to be guided by the thoughts of Deng Xiaoping, the deputy party chairman, was quoted Monday in a conference called to assess the merits and failings of the last communist leader.

Israeli Leaders Said to Debate Election I

JERUSALEM — Israeli government and opposition leaders began talks aimed at agreeing on a date for general elections, parliamentary sources said.

Banking Hitches Delay Departure of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1) received during two Christmases in captivity, airport officials said.

U.K. Still Presses Iran to Release 4

LONDON — Britain will end trade sanctions against Iran following the release of the U.S. hostages but will not resume normal ties until four Britons being held there are also released, Foreign Office sources said Monday.

Location Still Secret

A spokesman for Mr. Nabavi, Iran's executive affairs, denied that the hostages were in the airport but declined to say where they were. Earlier, an airport official said that the captives had been brought to the airport.

Details of Assets

Mr. Nabavi said that I getting back \$8 billion of assets, including gold, but would be reduced by loan amounts. During the news conference, he did not specify amount of the loan repayment.

Not Serious

"It is not serious. But there is the problem of banking hours and there is the question of getting a signature to London. That could take time," the sources added.

Spek French Like a Diplomat!

What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? Foreign diplomats, that's who.

Polish Borrowings

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Poland needs \$9 billion to \$10 billion in new borrowings this year if its import goals are to be met, Finance Minister Marian Krzak has told the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Reassuring Khomeini

Thus, the Kremlin saw it as an issue to be used as part of its campaign to soften the hostile anti-Soviet views of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The need to reassure Ayatollah Khomeini of Soviet intentions sharpened dramatically at the end of 1979 when the Russians intervened in Afghanistan.

New Talks In Poland

Sunday afternoon, President Carter called Katherine Keough, and the hostage families' spokeswoman, Louisa Kennedy. The two women were on the seventh floor of the State Department, keeping track of developments.

Hostages' Families Dare To Hope, Maintain Vigil

(Continued from Page 1) crazy people can do anything at the last minute. But ... we're up." As the end seemed in sight, some hostages' relatives turned their thoughts beyond the emotions of the moment to the possible impact of all this on them and their captive loved ones.

Hostage Moves Cast Gloom Into Kremlin

By Kevin Klose Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Freedom for the U.S. hostages casts gloom into the Kremlin, which from the first moment of the crisis sought to profit regardless of the consequences for the captives.



Doris Moeller, mother of U.S. hostage Marine Sgt. Michael Moeller, rests her head in her hands as she and her daughter, Rae Lee, watch the latest television news on the hostages.

Hostages' Families Dare To Hope, Maintain Vigil

(Continued from Page 1) part of history we're living right here." "No one's taking the attitude of the Lopez family. They'll believe it when they see the hostages actually step off the plane."

New Talks In Poland

(Continued from Page 1) five-day week has been seized by the more militant Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, which launched a four-hour transportation stoppage on Friday.

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Russia Sought to Profit

Hostage Moves Cast Gloom Into Kremlin

By Kevin Klose Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Freedom for the U.S. hostages casts gloom into the Kremlin, which from the first moment of the crisis sought to profit regardless of the consequences for the captives.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Iran from powerful transmitters near the border, repeatedly described the diplomats as agents, demanded that they be held until the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was compelled to return to stand trial for his misdeeds, and dinned the message that the United States was using the hostages as a pretext to prepare an invasion.

Marcos Denies Informing U.S. On Martial Law

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos said Monday he never informed the United States of his plan to impose martial law in the Philippines or his decision to end it. He signed a proclamation Saturday revoking the 1972 martial law declaration.

In a state-of-the-nation address before the interim National Assembly, Mr. Marcos, 63, also announced he was turning over primary responsibility for lawmaking to the 184-member body. He said he will use his decree-making powers under the new parliamentary-type constitution only as a last resort.

He said the United States had never exerted any pressure as to the proclamation or lifting of martial law. He acknowledged that U.S. officials had made several suggestions on the treatment of political prisoners but said no decision was ever made on the basis of those recommendations.

Opposition members had claimed that the Nixon administration knew in 1972 of the impending declaration of martial law and had stationed 40,000 troops at the U.S. Subic Bay naval base to meet any rebellion. Mr. Marcos said Monday his emergency declaration was completed without bloodshed.

He also denied he rescinded martial law because of any secret or public arrangement with the opposition, saying his foes and even some of his own men "think principally of saving their own respective individual skins."

By stoutly refusing to help the Americans, Moscow in the end may have done itself no favors.

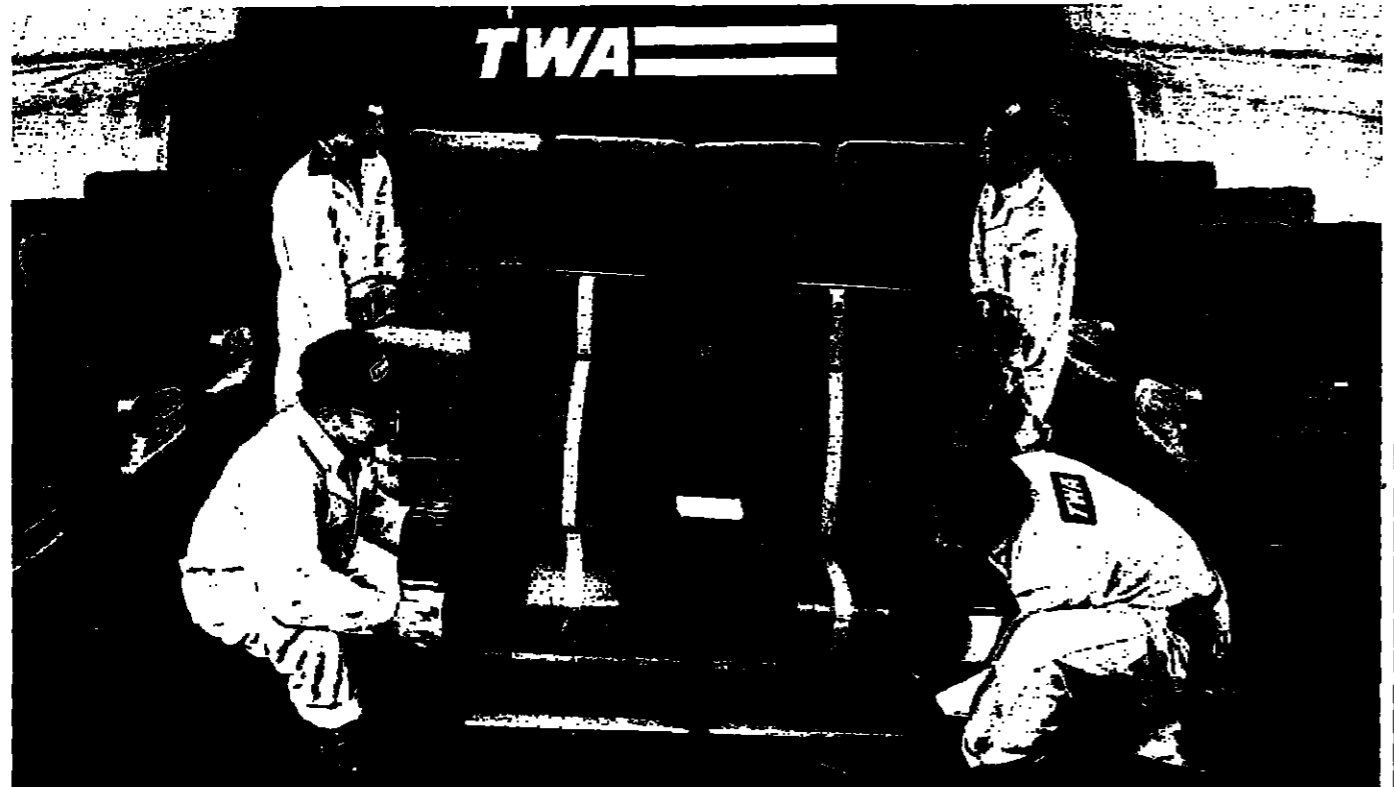


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Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.

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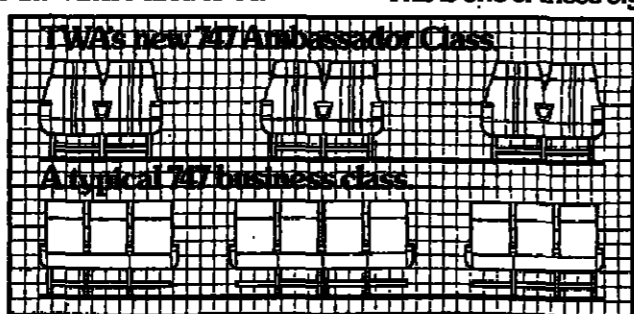
TWA bring in more room.



New wider seats in TWA Ambassador Class... more comfort... more leg room than any other airline.

Something tremendous is happening in TWA Ambassador Class. On all our 747s we are taking out the old seats and fitting in new seats.

We're fitting these new seats in our 747s now. Several are completed and about a third of our fleet will be ready by the end of January. Our entire 747 fleet will be fitted with this new seating by June.



We had ten across, like other airlines. Now we will have only six—less than any other airline. And with TWA's Ambassador Class you're in a special section of the plane, with all your drinks free (including champagne), three choices of meals and special check-in facilities too.

Only six seats across, where other airlines have more. TWA Ambassador Class has less seats across than any other airline, so you get wider seats and more leg room to relax.

You're going to like us TWA

Japania

دولة من الدول

As Inauguration Nears

Kremlin Criticism of Reagan Renewed

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

SCOW — The Soviet Union

is beginning to criticize

Reagan as his inaugura-

tion approaches.

ing the election campaign

commentators and officials

denounced Mr. Reagan

as a warmonger, but after his

speech in November the press and

analysts fell silent on the sub-

ject. Now they are being heard

again.

at the moment President Carter

and his advisers remain the prime

focus of Soviet criticism. Yuri Zhukov, the main

analyst of Pravda, de-

cried Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr.

Reagan's national security adviser,

for "the crushing failure

of the president's foreign

policy." Mr. Brzezinski

is becoming clear to Western

analysts who closely follow the

press that the Kremlin is

inclined to avoid denouncing

Reagan personally and eager

to keep its options open, but it is

leaving by what it has seen so

far of the next administration.

'Constructive Steps'

Senior Soviet leader has said

more substantive in pub-

lications in the last two months

than in the last two years.

Mr. Brzezinski said that

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United States administration in

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Mr. Brzezinski said that

the Soviet Union is taking

constructive steps by the

United States administration in

possible Soviet-American relations

for the new administration to in-

herit."

Next came a series of low-key

criticisms of Mr. Reagan's associ-

ates in the field of foreign affairs,

starting with former Secretary of

State Henry Kissinger. Pravda said

that Mr. Kissinger's trip to the

Middle East demonstrated the new

administration's "hegemonic

plans" in that region.

Casper Weinberger, the incoming

secretary of defense, was criticized

by Tass for his advocacy of a

U.S. arms buildup. Tass asserted

that comments by Richard Allen,

the next national security adviser,

suggested that Mr. Reagan intend-

ed to "persist in pursuing" what it

called the discredited Camp David

agreements on the Middle East.

In recent days, Mr. Reagan's ad-

visers have been criticized much

more sharply. Last Tuesday Pravda

offered its harshest comment to

date.

'Undisguised Summons'

An article headed "A Week Be-

fore the Parade" pictured Mr.

Weinberger, William Casey, in-

coming director of the CIA, and

Alexander Haig Jr., Secretary of

State-designate, as "supporters of

an escalation of military prepara-

tions."

Gen. Haig's recent statements,

Pravda said, constitute "an undis-

guised summons to impose the will

of the United States on the world."

Then it pointedly quoted Mr. Al-

len as saying that Gen. Haig's

"strategic views coincide with

those of Reagan."

"Many representatives of Ameri-

can public opinion see in the ap-

pointment of the former military

post to the leading foreign policy

man in the country a symbol of the

danger of further intensification of

militarism," the article added.

The Soviet attitude on perhaps

the most immediate issue between

Washington and Moscow, the sec-

ond nuclear arms treaty, remains

unclear to Western diplomats. Sen.

Charles Percy, R-Ill., new chair-

man of the Foreign Relations

Committee, said after a visit here

late last year that he believed he

had persuaded the Soviet leader

that they would have to renegoti-

ate the treaty.

Mr. Arbatov said later that such

action might not be necessary, and

Soviet officials are now insisting

privately that there will be no ren-

egotiation.



WELCOME FAR FROM HOME — U.S. troops stationed at Rhein-Main Air Base in Frankfurt hang a welcoming sign in expectation of the arrival of the U.S. hostages from Iran.

System Said to Be Best for Soviet Treaty

Reagan Faces Decision on MX Missile

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President-elect

Reagan's first major decision on

arms procurement after taking office

will involve the future of the

MX mobile missile program.

Recent reports on Soviet nuclear

activities, the vulnerability of the

present U.S. land-based missile

system, and the scope and intensi-

ty of a debate over the MX mis-

siles all underline the need for an

early decision.

"Air Force officers familiar with

the program believe that Mr.

Reagan, after reviewing the claims

of competing sea-based and land-

based systems and perhaps or-

dering some adjustments of the

present MX program, will approve

the system.

One reason for their belief is the

contention that none of the other

systems advocated by opponents

of the MX, such as sea-launched or

land-based mobile missiles, offers

the Soviet Union the prospect of

verifying U.S. strategic weapons by

space satellites or other means.

Verification by such means is

one of the foundations of the

strategic arms limitation treaties. The

Soviet Union has rejected on-site

inspection of its nuclear weapons,

and it is considered highly unlikely

that any U.S. administration

would permit Soviet on-site inspec-

tion without reciprocal rights.

A senior Air Force officer point-

ed out that all alternative missile

systems proposed by critics of the

MX program are unverifiable

without on-site inspection.

Mobile missiles meaning a high-

way network aboard huge trucks

can be hidden. A thousand mis-

siles capable of a sea launch can be

put on ships ranging in size from a

destroyer to an aircraft carrier and

remain undetected until brought

out for use.

The assumption in Defense De-

partment circles is that if the United

States opted for a strategic nu-

clear force based in part on unver-

ifiable missiles, there would be no

chance for another round of strate-

gic arms negotiations.

Instead, they predicted, the Rus-

sians would expand their mobile

missile systems.

SS-16

One of these, now dormant, is

the SS-16, developed in the mid-

1970s for deployment either as a

mobile weapon or in silo. The SS-

20, the Soviet Union's primary in-

termediate ballistic missile, now

deployed in the western regions of

the Soviet Union over the solid-fuel

missiles used by the United States.

Soviet missiles are buoyant and are

simply floated to the surface by

their submarines and fired. U.S.

missiles must be fired out of their

submarines by gas generators. This

carries them clear of the water and

then their first-stage engines are ig-

nited.

Mr. Laird argues that under the

Soviet system, submarines need not

"rise to vulnerable depths to

fire," as most those of the United

States. He also points out that the

restrictions of the second strategic

weapons treaty on the number of

ICBM launchers each side may

have "is a dangerous deception

since there is no limit to the num-

ber of ICBMs each side may

have."

Opponents of the floating sys-

tem point out that there is no gu-

idance system for the missiles. Mr.

Laird and others argue that a re-

search and development program

costing around \$1 billion could de-

velop such a system.

Other Systems

The cost of the MX system, now

estimated at \$34 billion, the com-

plexity and size of the construction

required and the unpopularity in

Utah and Nevada, the two states

where most of the system would be

installed, have promoted interest

in other ICBM systems, each of

which, it is argued, would be

cheaper and ultimately less vul-

nerable than the MX.

The Air Force contends that the

MX promises high survivability in

a nuclear war. This would be

achieved by the continuous shift-

ing of the 200 advanced missiles

from one to another of 4,600 shel-

ters. Advocates argue that even in

"the worst case" half the missiles

would survive an attack and that

this survival rate would deter the

Soviet Union from launching a

first strike.

An alternative system has the

blessing of Melvin Laird, who was

secretary of defense under Presi-

dent Nixon. Mr. Laird advocates

spreading intermediate missile

force across the oceans in vessels

ranging from major combat ships

to fast merchant vessels.

A variant of this idea is the

launching of missiles from sea-

going launches. This is the outcome

of the Hydra Project, carried out

by the Navy nearly 20 years ago.

The Hydra project calls for the

waterproofing of barges, unencap-

sulated

Reagan Plans 'Inspirational' First Speech

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than

anything, President-elect Reagan's

political career has been based on

China to Downgrade Ties To Dutch Over Taiwan Sale

United Press International
PEKING — China said Monday it will downgrade its diplomatic relations with the Netherlands from the ambassadorial level to that of charge d'affaires in retaliation for a Dutch decision to sell two submarines to Taiwan.

China's decision, conveyed to Ambassador Jan Kneppelhout by the deputy foreign minister, Zhang Canming, followed strenuous efforts by Peking to force the Hague to change its decision to sell the submarines to Taiwan.

China said the Dutch decision had undermined relations between the two countries, threatened peace in the area and the eventual reunification of the island with the mainland and added that the Netherlands must bear the full consequences for its action.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister proposed to the ambassador that "the two sides conduct negotiations on the downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries" — a formality since China had already decided on it. The Dutch ambassador was expected to return home shortly.

Affront Seen
 The Chinese news agency Sunday also accused the United States of inspiring the submarine sale, saying the Dutch went ahead with the multimillion dollar deal after "backstage U.S. support for the transaction."

The controversy erupted in November when the Dutch government gave the go-ahead for the sale of two submarines to Taiwan although it had no diplomatic relations with the island.

China protested vigorously and called it an affront to China but the Dutch government late last week reaffirmed the decision.

Earlier Monday China accused Dutch Premier Andreas Van Agt of deliberately lying when he claimed he had held informal discussions with China on the proposed sale. China said no such discussions had taken place.

Peking declared that Taiwan was "an inalienable part of China's sacred territory" and that the Dutch government had recognized this when relations were upgraded to ambassadorial level in 1972.

North Koreans Reject Chun's Visit Proposal

United Press International
TOKYO — North Korea Monday rejected as a "foolish burlesque" South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's proposal for an exchange of visits with North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

Vice President Kim Il, speaking as chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, accused Gen. Chun of making the proposal to help his presidential campaign.

"This is nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his dirty nation-splitting nature and gain public favor with the 'presidential' election at hand," Mr. Kim said in a statement carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

"As we have already announced clearly, Chun Doo Hwan is not a man worthy for us to do anything with," he said. He called the proposal, made a week ago, "a foolish act of a rogue who does not know where his place is."

Gen. Chun last week called on the North Korean president to join him in exchanging visits, without conditions attached, to ease tensions between the two nations.

Paris Trains Collide; At Least 1 Is Killed
The Associated Press
PARIS — A Paris high-speed underground train slammed into the rear of another at a station in the city's Opera district during the Monday evening rush hour, killing at least one person and injuring 71.

The cause of the accident was not immediately known. The train was a part of the Rseau Express Regional, known as the RER. The RER is a different system from the Paris Metro. Its four lines use much larger and faster trains to connect central Paris with the suburbs.

Hang Glider Fall Kills 1
The Associated Press
KENNEWICK, Wash. — The pilot of a motorized hang glider died last weekend when his craft fell to the ground as he tried to land at Vista Airport, police said.



David Owen, Shirley Williams arrive at the home of William Rodgers to meet with Roy Jenkins.



Jenkins Presses for New Center Party

The Associated Press
LONDON — Roy Jenkins, former president of the European Economic Community Commission, was reported Monday to be pressing three leading Labor Party dissidents to form a moderate center party in reply to growing left-wing influence in Britain's main opposition party.

But political insiders said that, despite growing pressure for a new

center party amid increasing left-right polarization in British politics, no major development was likely before Easter at the earliest.

Owen Interview

Mr. Jenkins, a former Labor deputy leader, met with former Foreign Secretary David Owen, former Education Minister Shirley Williams and former Transport Minister William Rodgers Sunday night in an attempt to further the proposal. No details of the three-hour meeting were disclosed, but aides said that Mr. Jenkins urged the others to speed up their threatened break with Labor.

His plan is to create a social-democratic faction that may forge an alliance with centrist Liberals to break the domination that La-

bor and the Conservative Party have held over British politics since World War II.

Mr. Owen heightened the sense of urgency by disclosing in a television interview Sunday that he plans to take the initiative in sounding out the feasibility of a social-democratic grouping. But he stressed that he would not be rushed into making a formal split with Labor.

The dissidents' moves were made as the Labor Party geared up for a crucial special conference next Saturday to decide a new method of electing its leaders, a move forced on the party by its increasingly influential left-wingers.

It is expected that the left will triumph and that a new electoral college, including block-voting union factions, will be established to give the left a greater say in Labor policy decisions. Party leaders currently are elected by Labor's predominantly moderate members of Parliament.

Mr. Owen declared that a leftist victory will "mark a watershed for me, there's no doubt. I will certainly take that opportunity to campaign for the things I believe in."

Alitalia Pilots Strike

The Associated Press
ROME — Pilots struck Alitalia Monday for the first day of a scheduled seven-day walkout and forced the airline to cancel all international flights and 90 percent of domestic ones. The pilots are demanding a new contract and pay increases.



Roy Jenkins takes a walk in East Hendred, England, where he owns a home.

Israelis to Build Two Settlements Before Elections

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — Israel says it will build two more settlements in the occupied West Bank, aiming to complete the government's master plan for settling the territory before July national elections.

"We are trying to finish the government's work," said Eh Zilber, spokesman for the committee of Cabinet ministers that approves settlements.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced Sunday that his ruling coalition will present a bill to parliament for advancing elections from November to July. Mr. Begin lost his parliamentary majority when Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz resigned.

Cabinet hawks are now pressing for a speedy completion of the settlement plan. The Likud Party adopted when elected in 1977. At least 68 settlements have been built since Israel captured the West Bank in the 1967 Mideast war. Their population is estimated at 15,000 people.

Mr. Zilber said that work had already begun on the two new settlements, Nili, 15 miles southeast of Tel Aviv and Yafir B, 23 miles northeast of Tel Aviv.

Philippine Flood Kills at Least 60

United Press International
MANILA — Floodwaters churning nine feet above river banks drowned at least 60 persons and forced at least 165,000 others to abandon their homes, authorities said Sunday.

The flooding, the worst in the six southern Philippine provinces in 19 years, was triggered by constant heavy rains that began Dec. 19. Authorities estimated the total damage at \$13 million.

The authorities said that six drownings discovered Sunday brought the death toll to 60. The hardest hit province was Agusan del Sur, about 450 miles (720 kilometers) south of Manila, where most of the flood victims were found.

Mississippi Towboats Warned of Low River

The Associated Press
MEMPHIS — The Coast Guard has urged towboat operators to slow down and restrict the number of barges they haul to avoid running aground in the Mississippi River, which is abnormally low because of a drought.

The channel is normally at a 9-foot depth (2.74 meters) but in many places the depth is less than 7 feet. To improve maneuverability, operators were asked to tow no more than 20 barges southbound and 25 barges northbound, with only 16 barges loaded.

Soviet-Austrian Accord

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Austria signed a 10-year agreement Monday calling for further development of trade and economic and scientific cooperation through 1990.

Justice Minister Is Named To Run for Berlin Mayo

Reuters
BERLIN — Hans-Jochen Vogel, West Germany's justice minister, was nominated Monday to run for election for mayor of West Berlin following the resignation of the city leadership last week.

A spokesman for the ruling Social Democratic Party said that Mr. Vogel, 54, had been nominated by the party leadership in Bonn and would run for election in the city House of Representatives on Thursday after being approved by a meeting of the local party. The House elects the mayor.

The government of former Mayor Dietrich Stobbe collapsed last Thursday after a financial scandal that left the authorities with a bill for 115 million Deutsche marks in the form of credit guarantees for a failed building company.

The West Berlin post is the most important political job outside Bonn. The nomination of Mr. Vogel followed intense negotiations among Social Democratic leaders in Bonn, including Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, to find a successor for Mr. Stobbe. Mr. Vogel is considered a likely successor to Mr. Schmidt.

The financial scandal took a new twist Sunday. A police spokesman said that a telephone conversation in which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Peter Glotz, a West Berlin city senator, had been tapped. According to Der Abend, a Berlin newspaper, Mr. Schmidt was discussing a replacement for Mr. Stobbe, who resigned Thursday.

The police spokesman said that Mr. Schmidt had telephoned West Berlin from Bonn, and a tape recording of the conversation was delivered anonymously to Der Abend. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Glotz confirmed that the published text of their conversation was correct, the spokesman added.

early elections by staging referendum on the issue.

Mr. Stobbe, 43, and his 13 senators resigned their post Thursday after the city House Representatives failed to select four of his five nominees: city Senator, which acts as an active agency. Members of Stobbe's party and the Free Democratic Party, his junior co-partners, joined the City Democrats in opposing the nominations.

The finance scandal dev after it became known that senators served on the board that approved a 128 Deutsche mark loan to a contractor-architect who he fled the city. Five senators, signed after the firm default the loan, which was 90-guaranteed by the bank, less of 115 million DM.

Faubus' Account Of Little Rock Called Inaccurate

The Associated Press
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Gov. Orval Faubus says dared 270 Arkansas National Guardsmen to turn back away from Little Rock's High School in 1957 because he had been warned about by the school superintendent.

But the account Mr. Faubus gives in his recently published autobiographical book about day military confrontation, "From The Hills," has been ed by a former school board member, and contradicts testimony, superintendent, now dead, the time.

In the book, Mr. Faubus told him of dramatically in weapons sales and of plangry whites to descend on the nine blacks entered the federal courts ordered.

Mr. Faubus recalls with Blossom and school member Wayne Upton which Blossom warned his riotous trouble. Mr. Upton said that account as ins saying that Blossom said that the governor issue a st saying he would preserve necessary. Blossom told the same thing.

Mr. Faubus won a court tion delaying desegregation because of his testimony impending violence, but it immediately dissolved. On the Guard barred the students from school until a judge enjoined him and th from further interference. erupted Sept. 23 when he entered the school, and P Eisenhower sent in the Ar nationalized the Guard.

Macao Refuses 4 Chinese Refugees

United Press International
MACAO — Four Chinese men seeking asylum Portuguese colony of Macao refused to leave Sunday a motorized junk was last se under tow by Chinese officials said.

The four men, wearing uniforms, landed Saturday loane, one of Macao's offshore islands, and as permission to stay in Mac authorities declined to allow four men to remain. Short they set out again, they we in tow by Chinese military

During surgery, even though an operating room has been scrupulously sterilized, infection can be caused by anaerobic bacteria that live in the human body. To reduce this danger, Rhône-Poulenc has developed an anti-infective drug which can be used before or after surgery when complications are liable to set in. Widely used in Europe, it is fair to say it has saved a good many lives.

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Egypt Unwilling to Sign Pact Allowing U.S. Access to Base

David B. Ottaway... Washington Post Service... Egypt unwilling to sign...

its use is a question that U.S. diplomats in Egypt say the incoming Reagan administration and Congress will have to decide.

The issue of Ras Banas is one of a number of potential conflicts looming in Egyptian-U.S. relations at the start of the new administration.

A third potentially divisive issue is the limitation of the incoming Reagan administration with the so-called Jordanian option.

The three issues seem likely to serve as the testing ground for the Middle East diplomacy of the new Republican administration.

Mr. Sadat is said to have been shocked by Mr. Reagan's landslide victory over his close personal friend, President Carter.

On the issue of Jordan, Mr. Sadat made clear his position in talks with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in late December.

Foreign analysts in Egypt believe that Mr. Sadat is opposed to signing any formal access agreement for Ras Banas because of Egypt's past sour experience with the Soviet Union.

U.S. diplomats and visiting military officials point out that the Soviet experience with Somalia and Egypt, where 20-year treaties of friendship and cooperation were torn up from one day to the next.



Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte greets well-wishers in Santa Ana, El Salvador. Mr. Duarte took reporters through the town, where 200 persons died last weekend in heavy fighting.

Outside Help to Guerrillas Prompted Action U.S. Defends Military Aid to El Salvador

New York Times Service... SAN SALVADOR — U.S. Embassy officials have been warning over the past week that the flow of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas from Nicaragua has been rapidly increasing.

The U.S. ambassador, Robert White, who has long cautioned against U.S. military involvement in El Salvador, said several times last week that "the nature of the struggle has changed."

U.S. diplomats and visiting military officials point out that the Soviet experience with Somalia and Egypt, where 20-year treaties of friendship and cooperation were torn up from one day to the next.

China protested vigorously and called it an affront to China but the Dutch government late last week reaffirmed the decision.

Earlier Monday China accused Dutch Premier Andreas Van Agt of deliberately lying when he claimed he had held informal discussions with China on the proposed sale.

Peking declared that Taiwan was "an inalienable part of China's sacred territory" and that the Dutch government had recognized this when relations were upgraded to ambassadorial level in 1972.

What really matters, these officials and U.S. diplomats say, is the general state of relations between the two countries and Mr. Sadat's continuing willingness to cooperate militarily and politically with the United States.

Unauthorized Activities Police in Leningrad Seen In 'Cultural' Crackdown

By Anthony Auscin... New York Times Service... MOSCOW — The state security police in Leningrad, in a recent series of arrests and apartment searches, have in effect warned that unauthorized cultural activities will no longer be tolerated.

The cultural activities consist of such events as a young poet reciting his verse, an older man reading a literary essay or a group of amateur actors performing a humorous skit.

At the same time, her friends reported, the police and the KGB searched her apartment and confiscated some of her writings.

Miss Unksova, according to her friends, appears to have endured her 15 days, in a cell with four other women, in good spirits, finding the food tolerable and the experience educational.

According to the reports from Leningrad, the police there have taken action against half a dozen other persons active in unofficial cultural circles — arresting some and searching the apartments of others.

The comment of one source was, "We will be lying low for a while."

Colombia President Plans Medical Leave... BOGOTA — Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay said he would temporarily give up the presidency and go abroad for medical treatment.

The president, speaking at a rally Sunday in the west of Colombia, did not say why or when he would receive treatment, but informed sources said he would go to the United States in March for eye surgery.

Advertisement for Air France Concorde featuring the slogan 'L'efficacité.' and an image of the Concorde in flight. Text includes: 'Efficiency. This is the true value of Concorde. Supersonic flight literally makes the most of your time...' and 'AIR FRANCE The best of France to all the world.'

Advertisement for the book 'REAGAN THE MAN, THE PRESIDENT' by Correspondents of The New York Times. Includes a photo of the book cover and text: 'The first full, factual portrait of President Reagan is now available from five New York Times writers...' and contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for Sonesta Beach Hotel & Tennis Club in Key Biscayne, Florida. Text includes: 'Set among palm trees, this island resort is only 20 minutes from Miami...' and contact information for reservations.

Coming Home

For the 52 American hostages, soon to be free and on their way home to their families, an ordeal that is largely incomprehensible to most of us will have ended. For their wives and children, their mothers and fathers, these will be days of joyful anticipation and then unsurpassed elation. For the hostages, themselves, the emotions triggered by their release after 14½ months of captivity will range across the spectrum of human feeling, as will those emotions that remain bottled up, incapable of expression.

The solidarity, the genuine feeling of community that the American people shared with the hostages and their kin, must continue, because in the weeks and months to come these men and women and children will have to contend with and repair unknown quantities of psychic damage. They will need all the help they can get, and deserve, both on humanitarian grounds and because they have served their country with dignity and honor under far more difficult circumstances than any of them were likely to have envisioned when they accepted their assignments in Tehran.

But the main thing, now, is that they are near freedom. For that, the American people should join with the hostages and their families in gratitude to all those who worked tirelessly, in some cases throughout the long days of captivity, to win the release. Foremost among those deserving credit and thanks is President Carter, who now ends his humane and well-intentioned presidency with a triumph on which compassion had to be balanced against a broader concept of national interest. Mr. Carter may have gone further than some would have liked in agreeing to return frozen Iranian assets, but most dispassionate observers would probably agree that he did not compromise U.S. honor in pursuit of liberty for the hostages.

Thanks also go to Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who conducted the tedious and difficult negotiations in Algiers; to assistant secretary of state Harold Saunders and everyone else at the State Department and other U.S. government agencies who worked long and hard under the most frustrating conditions to bring their colleagues home; to the Algerian intermediaries

and American and British bankers who helped bring it off; and to Vice President Mondale, all those in the White House who worked on the situation, and all those who helped but received no public attention. Thanks, too, to President-elect Reagan for his discretion.

After the thanks are done, though, serious questions remain. What lessons are to be drawn from the long crisis? There are the obvious things, of course, like protecting embassies or withdrawing the personnel if protection cannot be assured. But no matter what precautions are taken, this could happen again. Will every U.S. Embassy around the world be prepared for a similar contingency? At a deeper level, will U.S. intelligence analysts be better able next time to recognize and warn against the dangers in a revolutionary situation?

Perhaps the most difficult question of all, though, is how the United States should deal with Iran once the hostages are free. There is surely substantial sentiment in the United States for sharp reprimand. Many Americans are angry. They feel their country was humiliated by a third-rate power. What they want, in a word, is revenge.

There are also those — a smaller number — who counsel forgiveness. And there are pragmatists who argue that no matter who is running Iran now, it is a strategically placed country capable of pumping more than 6 million barrels of oil a day and that it must not be allowed to fall under Soviet domination.

The words of President Carter and the hostages and their families will influence that debate. But no one will influence it more than Mr. Reagan. He must help the United States expiate its feelings in a constructive way; he must demonstrate that there is a price to pay for an act of aggression against U.S. citizens and for flouting international law and practice; and he must not lose sight of the U.S. strategic interest in Iran, a country still lacking a stable center of power. It is a delicate balancing act. And it is as important, in its way, as the last 14½ months.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Mrs. Mao's Defense

A one-time Shanghai film actress, Mrs. Mao Tse-tung has put on quite a show in the Peking courtroom where she is being tried for treason and the like. She has sassed the court, stuck to her old political guns, attacked those who put her in the dock and dared the government to hand down the death sentence that would seem to be indicated by Chinese law. The court — or, to be more precise, the government — has been sitting on the case for more than two weeks, seemingly unable to decide whether to execute and make a martyr of her or to let her live on, with all the uncertainties that could entail.

But perhaps it is bourgeois of us to salute the Great Helmsman's widow simply for the vigor of her defense against what are patently political charges flowing from the ascension of a new leadership clique. For she is not merely a gutsy and, admittedly, disruptive woman trying to either go free or go into history. She is a political person struggling to revive her and her late husband's political cause. When you look at her show trial in this context, something other than her personal performance stands out. She is being given a forum on China's official television for her counterattack. This could hardly happen if she did not have friends in high places still.

No doubt it is extreme to say that China's

current leader, Deng Xiaoping, has failed in his effort to use the "Gang of Four" trial to discredit the Mao way of modernizing by perpetual revolution and to strengthen his own policy of modernizing by selected reform. But certainly Mr. Deng has fallen short. Tough decisions — some experts call them the most crucial since the Communist Party took power in 1949 — are on Peking's calendar this year. They involve the party's ideology, membership and governing policies. The unanswered question is whether Mr. Deng will be attacking them after the trial or whether, in attacking the "Gang of Four" head-on, he is playing Mrs. Mao's game.

As far as the United States is concerned, this is one of those situations where the stakes — conceivably the whole foreign-policy orientation of the People's Republic — are of surpassing importance. Yet for the United States to try to poke its nose in, however discreetly, would be intolerably risky. This is why it is disconcerting to see President-elect Reagan still maintaining a certain ambiguity about the "normalization" of relations that President Carter negotiated with China. Few charges could be more telling in an internal Chinese power struggle than the allegation that one side had yielded unwisely on Taiwan.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Deadlock on Namibia

In the long term, it is questionable whether the Namibia problem can be dealt with within the UN framework, or even ought to be. The key difficulty at the Geneva conference was the question of UN impartiality. The Turnhalle Association (DIA) urges that present UN support for SWAPO would alone enable that organization to survive through a seven-month election campaign, and as long as the DIA insists on a change of UN practice before a cease-fire it will remain impossible to implement UN Resolution 435. However, if the present deadlock results in secret direct contacts between South Africa and Angola, such as those that led to the Geneva conference, this might be beneficial in that it would eliminate much of the diplomatic deadwood that has helped to inhibit progress so far.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

On the U.S. Hostages

Hiding behind the thin pretext that it was the act of students, the Iranian government organized a violent attack on the sovereign territory of a foreign embassy, took its diplomats and other staff prisoner, held them under abominable conditions, threatened to try and if necessary execute them in defiance, not merely of diplomatic convention, but of basic civilized-behavior and used them as a means of blatant financial and political blackmail.

Where Iranians step with impunity, others will follow, and even more barbarously. A century ago such behavior would have courted swift and drastic punitive action by the civilized powers in concert, as Barbary pirates and Boxer rebels, among others, learned to their cost. Today the world looked on.

— From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1906

NEW YORK — The course of the English elections, with results showing repeated successes of the Liberal Party, is being followed with great interest in the United States. The *Wall Street Journal* comments: "The most extraordinary feature of the elections is one that is showing itself all over the world. This is the success of the frankly trade-union element. The endorsement of Free Trade is widespread." The *Evening Post* observes: "Joseph Chamberlain's plight is pitiful. Hard on 70 years, with a Liberal government before him good for four or five years, his dream of becoming prime minister on the Protection issue must now have vanished."

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1931

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — With a roar that could be heard for miles around, thousands of tons of rock at the top of the Niagara Falls between the U.S. shore and Luna Island gave way last night and crashed hundreds of feet into the chasm formed by the rapids below. Minor caves continued until 6 a.m. No one was injured. Thousands of persons here, including scores of honeymooners, rushed panic-stricken from homes and hotels at the sound of the first cave-in, many believing that some terrible disaster had occurred. The crash was plainly heard as far away as Buffalo. It is unknown what effect the cave-ins will have on hydroelectric development.



No Farewell to Arms

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — "As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war — as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built up over thousands of years — I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight."

"Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But so much remains to be done..."

With those words, just 20 years ago, Dwight D. Eisenhower said farewell to the American people. That last speech of his presidency has a poignant relevance today. For we live with the ultimate problems of international conflict and human survival that he identified, and we cannot speak of even limited "steady progress" in their solution.

The Eisenhower farewell address is remembered for its warning against "unwarranted influence by the military-industrial complex." But his message was broader, touching on what ought to be acute concerns for Americans today — and for the Republican administration about to take office.

Something New

Eisenhower's point about the military-industrial complex was that it was something new in American history. Right through World War II the United States never had a large standing army or armaments industry. The Cold War gave us both; and Eisenhower said their influence — "economic, political, even spiritual" — was felt across the United States.

How much more true that has become in the last 20 years. The manufacturers of aircraft and missiles are now so important to regions and economic interests that Congress sometimes votes funds for weapons systems not wanted by the Pentagon. There is a growing tendency to look to weapons production and sales as a way out of national economic problems, although the analysts tell us that military spending cannot provide the employment and competitive industrial edge that we need.

"Disarmament," Eisenhower said, "with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to disagree — not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment."

That passage has the ring of something long ago and far away. Anyone using such language today would probably be dismissed by the ascendant hawks as "soft" or "blind to the Soviet threat." But it was a career military officer who made the statement, and there is every reason to think he would make it again today.

The need for strategic arms control — for limiting the armory of weapons that can destroy our civilization — is more urgent today, not less. Indeed, the last 20 years have given us graphic examples of the futility and, worse, the danger of a nuclear arms race.

When Americans came up with the idea of MIRVs — multiple independently targeted nuclear warheads on a missile — we thought they would give us a strategic advantage. So we declined to negotiate with the Russians a freeze on MIRV development or deployment. The result was disastrous.

The Russians developed their own MIRVs, and giant missiles to carry large numbers of them; so many that we now fear they could knock out our land-based missiles in a first strike. In pursuing the illusion of security by more and better strategic weapons, we made ourselves less secure.

Eisenhower warned that the contest with the Soviet Union would go on indefinitely. We must resist, he said, "the recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense..."

Temptation

That is exactly the temptation that seems so attractive to the oncoming administration despite the MIRV experience and other like it. President-elect Reagan said during the campaign that we ought to try an arms race as a way of making the Russians be reasonable about limiting nuclear weapons. From those around him come suggestions for enormous additional spending on new nuclear weapons systems.

The talk of a buildup in strategic forces is not only dangerous because it would probably decrease stability, and not only unnecessary because the 9,200 strategic nuclear warheads now deployed by the United States are enough for multiple overkill. The talk is unwise because it distracts the United States from its real defense priority: to build up our conventional capability.

Former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird made the point in an

article written shortly after Mr. Reagan's victory. He warned against "a defense spending binge that will create economic havoc at home and confusion abroad and that cannot be dealt with wisely by the Pentagon." He suggested a 5 percent annual increase, with most of that going to meet personnel needs and to improve readiness of U.S. combat forces.

That kind of program, Mr. Laird said, would increase U.S. capability and send a clear signal to allies and "it is the type of approach," he concluded, "used by our last two-term president, Dwight Eisenhower." Mr. Laird must have been suggesting to Mr. Reagan that the course of wisdom for him in military matters would be Eisenhower's mixture of vision and skepticism.

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The Man Who Came to Luncheon

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In mid-October a ranking European prime minister sent his "Kissinger" to Washington to scout the political terrain. A hunch was laid on, and one of those who came, in the full press of the campaign no less, was the chief of the Reagan campaign, now counselor to the president, Edwin Meese 3d. Not everyone at the lunch had previously known of Mr. Meese's interest in foreign policy, but he joined the discussion easily. A mischievous soul suggested that some in the Reagan camp did not fully share the positive view of the prime minister being put forward by Mr. Meese. He cut in instantly to assert that President-elect Reagan and the prime minister would get along just fine.

I thought of this episode the other day while trying to figure out where the power lines may run on the foreign policy side of the Reagan administration. Already, of course, Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig Jr. has the look of a winner. A world figure, he is experienced, knowledgeable, forceful and presentable. His curtness and theatricality on Watergate, at his confirmation hearings, put me off. Is that the way he reacts to pressure? But, I note, most people seem to feel he is coming out of the hearings with enhanced prestige.

First-Rate Team

Certainly Gen. Haig is assembling a first-rate (and, like him, hard-edged) policy-making team. At the Pentagon, by contrast, Secretary-designate Caspar Weinberger and his appointees so far seem ready to manage the defense establishment — no mean goal — than to vie over policy.

In his testimony, Gen. Haig announced that "the president needs

a single individual to serve as a general manager of American diplomacy. President-elect Reagan believes that the secretary of state should play this role." He went on: "As secretary of state, I would function as a member of the president's team, but one with clear responsibility for formulating and conducting foreign policy, and for explaining it to the Congress, the public, and the world at large." This made the senators beam, and they beamed more when he said: "The assistant to the president for national security would fill a staff role for the president."

Hmmm. Richard Allen, Reagan's national security adviser, has cheerfully agreed to drop into a staff crouch. He canceled out of a press lunch a few days ago, although — an indication of another sort — he is landing heavyweights (like Harvard's Richard Pipes) for his staff. But Gen. Haig is making a mistake, the same one made by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, if he thinks that by having the president fence the national security adviser off from legislators, foreigners and journalists, the secretary of state will emerge as the top dog.

Lesser Part

That is the lesser part of it. Those public and operational functions of Henry Kissinger (his White House days) and Zbigniew Brzezinski were only symptoms of their frictions with the secretary of state. The causes, aside from their personal qualities, were: their proximity and availability to the president, their freedom from having to represent a departmental interest and their perception of the president's general political as well as foreign policy requirements. None of that has changed.

Almost every foreign policy

problem is more than a policy problem and, as a president — any president — ways going to have to balance foreign and domestic inter constituencies, mediate among Cabinet officers and a presidential and-or national interest. In recent administration the national security adviser has been better able than the secretary of state to see problems that the president sees them. I been the key to his power.

Dark Horse

Some people can foresee Haig performing this service. He is ambitious; a White House ways and idiosyncrasy of presidential power. Of course, Mr. Allen, notwithstanding his deference and hesitancy, rising into a high policy-minded, no-stroke maneuver and knows the dark horse.

But consider: a veteran lieutenant, Mr. Meese, with staff James Baker 3d, as been the policy side, as will run the policy side, as Allen and his domestic counterpart will report to Reagan through him. Inter differences will come to his lips recall no similar setup in administrations.

"Don't underestimate Meese. He has a razor-sharp mind with Reagan. Meese is not f for turf. He doesn't have nature of the problems with issues to him."

Added: "Somebody says 'Meese is formidable. His cter will make him the top r foreign policy. He is wond placid and self-controlled."

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Counter-Inaugural Launched by Iran

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After dominating the news on the weekend of the U.S. election, a nation led by kidnappers is staging another spectacular on the weekend of a new president's inauguration.

The common denominator in both humiliations is the fact of a deadline. In the week before election, the deadline of Nov. 4 was working for the Iranians: They knew that their richest ransom would come if they could deliver an election victory along with the hostages.

But the terrorists set their price too high, and their moment of greatest leverage passed. Immediately, another deadline was introduced, which pressured the Iranians rather than the Americans: The onset of an administration prepared to retaliate against the Iranian act of war.

'Barbarians'

To drive that point home, President-elect Reagan publicly branded the Iranians "barbarians" and "kidnappers." The purpose of the insult, which contrasted with the soft words put forward for months by the Carter negotiators, was to introduce a note of fear from our side. That was fair play, since the Iranian position was based on fear of what they would do to the Americans they held captive.

The Americans then played nice-guy, tough-guy in the negotiation, the way cops try to induce a criminal to cooperate: I'm your buddy, have a cigarette, deal with me, because I can save you from that tough cop with a rubber hose in his hand.

At this writing, the deal seems to be working. The main reason we are getting our people back is that we have a deadline working for us, backed up by the threat of force.

In addition to the threat of force there was the threat of inattention. The Reagan men hinted that they were prepared to break off negotiations, declare our Foreign Service officers prisoners of war, and stop the handwringing. With the Iranian action downgraded, a deadline would then have been set for the return of the hostages. If no reasonable Iranian proposal had been made by that deadline, a series of punishments would have begun, culminating, if needed, in a military operation.

No Happy Ending

But that would have cost lives — wasn't the Carter method, which seems to be ending happily, much to be preferred?

No. This is not a "happy" ending. The United States has paid a kidnapper nation ransom for the return of its citizens (we'll find out the full cost later) and set a precedent that encourages terrorists, and endangers innocents, everywhere.

Economic pressure, the threat of force, the setting of deadlines that should have been U.S. policy from the start. This week the Carter men are claiming that "international ostracism," the need

for the seized assets, and th with Iraq were the reasons t nians felt the need to deal' all tangential: The central is that they were rightly w about the tough cop with t her hose taking over in a cot days.

This is not the moment cuss the question of the deq which the next administra obligated to carry out a ments made under duress by dent Carter. After the em binge is over this week, the be time enough to exami need to protect American. seas by setting some sort of

Assessing Blame

For now, let us look to establishment of the equivale British Royal Commission vestigate and assess blame ill-starred Huyser missio helped the terrorists come er; for the failure to prot U.S. Embassy after fair w for the paralysis of policy a hostage seizure; for the big mand cold feet that led to ure of the rescue mission, fully whitewashed by a no-l port of military establish ans; and for the political c to pay ransom, perhaps form of holding creditors less.

Next, let us repay the Sov jon for its last-minute prof attempt to prevent the hos lease. An appropriate di response would be to tell sador Anatoli Dobrynin to the Percycats in the Senat SALT, because the new a tration is not about to disc control with those who en terrorists.

Disgrace

Finally, let us not celeb disgrace, or encourage Mr to make some grandstand wallowing in U.S. national ation. We should welcome tages with solemnity, not they deserve our salute chance to sue for reparatio

Perhaps it is fitting to rate a new leader in the me weeks surrounding one c the departure of his pre Like the fabled phoenix of a new American eagle mu: erate itself out of the ashe old.

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Jazz

'To Bird — With Love,' A Book and a Friendship

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Francis Paudras mortgaged his house, raising \$135,000 to produce a lush, fat tabletop book with 424 photos documenting the life of Charlie (Bird) Parker, and then threw a \$5,000 champagne party to launch it.

Paudras is too good to be true. There are those who call him some sort of super-groupie, or accuse him of riding on the back of jazz to make a name for himself. But he is not rich, he has risked a lot, and if money is any check on reality he is real. It is refreshing to hear: "I could have done this cheaper, but I jazzed everything is always cheap. I wanted a first-class book and a first-class party."

The book was done in conjunction with Chan Parker, Bird's widow, who lives in a Paris suburb. Paudras was appalled when he saw how her photo album was withered and fading. The first thing he did after meeting her was have negatives made of everything. Then he took a trip to Kansas City, where Parker was born, to dig up photos of his childhood, his musical manuscripts, his friends and acquaintances, his children, his correspondence, his peers, contracts for grotesque sums — like \$79.54 for a recording date now considered "historic." There is a reproduction of Parker's painting of his daughter Free, who died at the age of 2½, imagining her grown up.

The result is "To Bird With Love" (Societe Wislowsky, La Cure, 86310 Angigny, France). Priced at \$125, it is aimed at people for whom the name Al Haig denotes Charlie Parker's pianist rather than a secretary of state. For in a crowd, it is a valuable historical document. That it was produced in Paris is an illustration of how jazz has always been treated more seriously and with more love in Europe than in its home country.

"Conspiracy of Silence" Paudras, who supports himself with his graphic design business, is a sort of Don Quixote, always fighting windmills. There is what he calls a "conspiracy of silence" about jazz, as there was for years about the blues, because it is made by what writer Ralph Ellison called "The Invisible Man." If the Parker book makes any money, Paudras would like to follow it with one on the pianist Bud Powell, who was a drunk and in terrible shape when Paudras invited him to live in his home.

"In a sense I was Bud's lover,"

he said. "He came to France because he thought he might be treated like a human being here. As a child, his parents told him to play piano and not worry about other things. Then everyone told him he was irresponsible. Oscar Goodstein, who ran Birdland, hired a woman called Buttercup as his guardian. She collected his money and gave him a kind of allowance. He needed her permission to come and visit me. I used to see him on Boulevard Saint-Germain buying a like a *cheval* for money to buy a like. This was one of the musical geniuses of the 20th century, but he was treated like a freak, a crazy man."

"I got a call from Buttercup once after he had passed out drunk and had been taken by the police to a hospital. I invited him to live with my wife and I. He said, 'You'll have to ask Buttercup.' She said OK as long as she went on collecting the money. For about seven months he hardly spoke except to ask for something. A psychiatrist friend of mine said Bud was a classic example of schizophrenia. We would eat in complete silence, or he would be in his room."

"Then one day I exploded. I said, 'Bud, you've got to understand we love you, but we can't help you because you won't say anything. You have to talk, to communicate.' I must have moved him because he took my hand and my wife's hand and he looked at us and said, 'Do you love me, really?' We said, 'Of course Bud.' He stopped drinking for six months after that.

"One night we went to hear Ray Charles. Backstage, Bud said, 'Hey, Ray, it's Bud Powell.' They shook hands. Then Bud said, 'Ray, you're blind.' He went right to the heart of the matter, like a child. Ray didn't know how to handle it. He said, 'Uh, nah nah nah.' Right away Bud's face changed. He just mumbled, 'You look like it.'"

"He was house pianist at the Blue Note Club then. The club had been more or less created for him. One day I told the owner, Ben Benjamin, to pay Bud directly. I was trying to rebuild a man, trying to make him take his life into his own hands. Everybody found it normal that Buttercup took his money. So they paid him directly for the first time and called a taxi after the gig. Before they had paid the driver in front, now he was going to pay himself. The club called to tell me he had gone. I waited five minutes, very nervous.



Charlie Parker

until I heard the taxi pull up in front of my house. "He was so happy to have his own money. He went out and bought us steak and then kept asking if it was good, as if he was the host. We didn't have very much money then and it was unusual for us to eat steak. He said, 'You think I'm stupid, you think I can't see you need money?' Then he started to cry, everybody was crying in the house."

"One night our psychiatrist friend who had called Bud schizophrenic came to have dinner with her husband and daughter. Her daughter was studying piano. She didn't want to play but Bud convinced her. He said everybody is afraid. He encouraged her and then they played four hands together. Before my psychiatrist friend left, she said to me: 'I don't like thinking I could be so wrong. I've never seen anybody less crazy than Bud Powell.'"

"Bud had tuberculosis and he was in a hospital for a year. He had no insurance. I paid the bills, \$50 a day. It took me three years to pay it off. By that time Bud had gone back to the States and died, of malnutrition."

"I had problems with my in-laws because a black man was living in my house. It was scandalous. Bud Powell was a distinguished person. I consider his music on the same level as Ravel's. Samson François, one of France's most accomplished classical pianists, went just about every night to hear Bud at the Blue Note. Bud was very pleased when I explained who this man was. After Bud went into the hospital, they kept his name on the Blue Note marquee and when the customers would ask for him they were told that he would be coming later. That's racism. They wouldn't have done that to a white musician."

"Now Theolonious Monk is in exactly the same psychological state as Bud was once in. He just sits and stares and never talks. Frustration with the stupidity and ignorance of society gets to these people after awhile. They are super-sensitive, they build a shell to protect themselves. They turn inside, stop speaking. I can understand that. If you're strong you can fight life, always take care of business but then you drain your artistic spirit, you have no energy left."

Paudras's wife says that if they do not sell enough copies of "To Bird With Love" to recoup the investment, they will be in financial trouble for the rest of their lives. But Paudras just smiles. "If I had any of this to do again, I would do exactly the same thing."

Bruno Roy Says it With Flowers — and Sometimes Vegetable

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A rose is a rose is a rose — well, not quite. According to Bruno Roy, a rose is a dumb flower that costs entirely too much money and dies as soon as it is put into a vase.

"Except," he said, "garden roses, which I love because they smell good and have imperfect and supple shapes." Hot-house roses with fancy names and long stems are, in his mind, perfectly boring.

Roy has been complimented on his flair and feeling for flowers by someone who has seen quite a few bouquets in her life — the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother of England. The occasion was a private visit to France in 1979, when she spent four days as the guest of Prince and Princess of Beauveau-Craon at their chateau at Hierou, in Lorraine.

"What were the bouquets like?" "The queen's hats," Roy said. "Flower concoctions which picked up the colors of her outfits — sometimes in the lavender range, other times quite acid. We changed the bouquets in her room every day. Besides, there were two big dinners. For one, I made arrangements of white orchids and pink, pineapple and white freesia. Another one was more rustic, with tulips and forsythia."

Needless to say Roy, 31, and thin as a stem, is not everybody's flower decorator. He likes to concentrate on weddings and parties of a lofty level but he makes exceptions for a few special people. He likes a challenge and will always go for the unusual — at a wedding, for instance, he outlined the initials of the bride and groom in flowers over doorways.

His main customer in Paris is the decorator Alberto Pinto, whose house is one of the most spectacular in town. It has ceilings 7½ meters high — so Roy has to make equally giant bouquets. Three-meter-high arrangements are routine. "Alberto really launched me in Paris two years ago," Roy said. "He too loves striking flower arrangements."

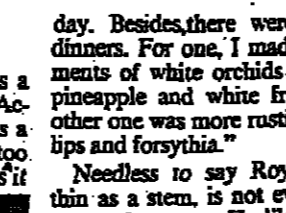
The two of them keep inventing new ones. One of their most extraordinary ideas was turning the dining-room chandelier into a solid green bough held by four garlands swinging from the four corners of the room. For a recent wedding, Roy turned the foyer into a flower arcade, using a thousand bunches of white chrysanthemums. He also likes fruit and once decorated a buffet with two faces inspired by medieval paintings, with a big green cabbage for the hat, which bungs made of onions, a cucumber for the nose and eyes cut into the radishes.

Going back to flowers, his main advice is, "Buy a lot — better have three dozen modest daisies or peonies than three expensive orchids rattling in a vase." He does not care much for orchids, anyway. He finds them stiff and sophisticated and does not like the idea that they cost so much. But he has a few nice words for carnations and gladioli, unpopular with most people. Both varieties, he explains, are sturdy and have an unusually wide color range.

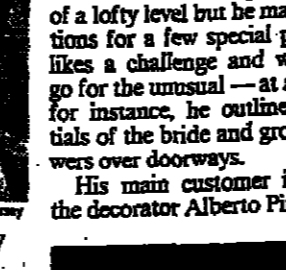
For Roy, the first rule when choosing flowers is making sure they are impeccably fresh. Scrutinizing their stems, he insists they must be good and stiff. He also carefully inspects the buds, looking for "rust" — those tiny brown spots that tell you the flowers are past their prime. But he does his buying only after looking at his client's house and lifestyle and discussing the occasion. His main concern, after decor, is color. "I personally like flowers in different shades of the same color. For people lacking in color sense, I recommend mixing different flowers in the same color. Another secret of good bouquets is combining stiff flowers with rounded ones."

To see Roy arranging flowers is an experience. He attacks them with a sharp knife and a solid hand. "Flowers are like new born babies — much tougher than you think. You must handle them with confidence and not be afraid to cut stems. After all, you want to see the blossom, not the stem." His main gadget is something called "oasis" — a synthetic moss he wets then fits into his vase. After that, it is easy to just stick the flowers in. "It's marvelous because you can put them at any angle you want and they'll stay there."

Decorations



Flowerly initial by Bruno Roy



Flowerly initial by Bruno Roy

Exhibitions

London Show: Jewelry, Art and Politics

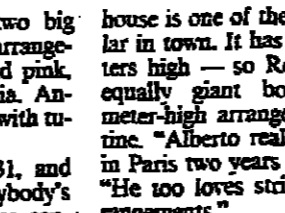
By Susan Heller Anderson New York Times Service

LONDON — A romance with the Renaissance is under way here and in Paris, inspired in part by Yves Saint Laurent's Shakespeare show, with its frilly ruffs, swirling capes and jewel-tone velvets.

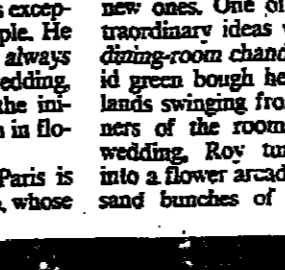
The opulent jewelry that originally decorated such clothing is the subject of a dazzling exhibition, "Princely Magnificence," at the Victoria and Albert Museum through Feb. 1. An array of jewelry, designs for jewelry and portraits documenting how jewelry was worn — some 250 items — is represented. The exhibits come from the world's richest and often most inaccessible collections, including that of Queen Elizabeth, the imperial collection in Vienna, the treasury of the dukes of Bavaria, and the Prince of Liechtenstein.

The show has nothing to do with crown jewels or flashy stones, although there are some of those. Fundamentally, it illuminates a moment in history when jewelry — its design and craftsmanship, its value and mystique — linked the worlds of art and politics.

During the 16th and early 17th centuries, a monarch's power was measured by his personal adornment and worldly possessions. Some jewels were declared national treasures and still survive with that status. Others were buried with their owners: treasures belonging to the palatine counts of Neuburg, Charles IX of Sweden and Duke Francis I of Stettin and



Bruno Roy



Flowerly initial by Bruno Roy

Exhibitions

London Show: Jewelry, Art and Politics

West Pomerania are highlights of this exhibition. From the tomb of Count Palatine Philip Ludwig (1547-1614) there is an engraved gold toothpick in the form of a scythe.

Jewels were thought to be magical, protecting both body and soul. A pendant contains a bezel (a solidified mass found in the stomach of some animals) encased in filigree of incredible delicacy, embellished with a coat of arms; it was believed to ward off jaundice, dysentery and fevers.

Jewels were political, for the diplomacy of the day included the formal exchange of gifts among Europe's aristocracy. The Arncliffe jewel, given to Sir Thomas Heneage by Queen Elizabeth I after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, belongs to this group. The Drake jewel, about five inches high, an exquisite gold pendant with an elaborate enameled miniature of Queen Elizabeth, encircled by rubies and diamonds and hung with pearls, is another; it is suspended by a slender velvet ribbon near a portrait of Drake wearing it.

Another political jewel is the pear-shaped pearl, the Perennina, weighing 58½ carats, given to the Queen of Spain by an ambassador from Panama and part of the inventory of Philip II since 1600. It was given to Elizabeth Taylor by Richard Burton.

As an inspiration for fashion, the illustrations showing how jewelry was worn are of equal importance with the jewelry itself. People today have fallen into such habits as draping jewelry around their necks and wrists or hanging it from their ears; Renaissance men and women wore it with careless disregard for its worth, scattered over costumes and hats. Queen Elizabeth loved to plop a great jewel in the knot of a bow on her hip. James I had his doublet fastened with gold buttons set with square-cut diamonds. In his hat he stuck one of the crown jewels, the Feather, made of gold with an immense center diamond flanked by 25 others.

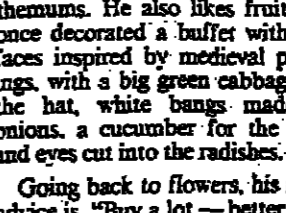
Great gold collars and chains were worn outside capes, with dashing abandon. Brooches called "stomachers" were often worn in the center of the bodice.

Jewelry could be whimsical, then as now, serving as tokens of love and admiration. A charming peep holder, perhaps the only French one from this period and a gift from Charles IX to Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria, is gold with multicolored enameling and studded with rubies and diamonds.

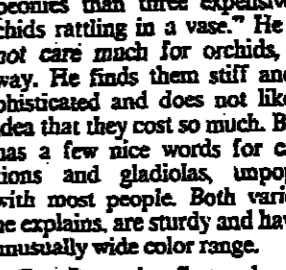
The Victoria and Albert Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. weekdays; Sundays from 2:30 p.m. to 5:30. Closed Fridays.

London Concert Champ

The Associated Press LONDON — For the 29th consecutive year, Beethoven's symphonies remained at the top of the classical charts in London's concert halls last year. There were 50 performances of his symphonies in 1980. Runner-up was Mozart with 39 and Mahler third with 22.



Bruno Roy



Flowerly initial by Bruno Roy

Exhibitions

Opera in Rome

By William Weaver International Herald Tribune

ROME — The first new production of the season at the Rome Opera is a revival, currently playing, of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," a work absent from the house for almost seven years.

The old production was a solid, realistic presentation, which followed fairly obediently the elaborate directions established by the composer on the basis of David Belasco's original play, which Puccini much admired. Now the well-known Italian sculptor Mario Coroli has designed an anti-conventional series of sets which may be, in themselves, attractive; but they work actively against the drama, creating confusion and — in the end — irritation. The Polka salon resembles a Joseph Cornell shadow-box; Minnie seems to live in a house made of bales of straw, and the cathedral-like forest of the finale is turned into an anonymous space with some cutout plywood houses. The costumes are traditional, but not interesting. Mauro Bolognini's staging is perfunctory.

But what matters about "La Fanciulla del West" is the glorious score and its rich, kaleidoscopic orchestration, and Daniel Oren, who has brought the Rome Opera orchestra back to life, makes every page of the music glitter and glow. There is electricity in his reading, and there is unabashed enjoyment. The great climaxes swell and break like giant waves. His excitement is communicated not only to the orchestra, but also to the chorus (male division), particularly important — and successful — in the fast-moving episodes of Act I. Here the strong casting of the smaller parts also strengthens the performance (Antonio Rocchi is an especially good Nick).

In the title role, Olivia Stapp moves and sings confidently. If she is just slightly wanting in dress this may be partly the conductor, who obvious encourages a large-scale intonation. In the case of the Giuseppe Giacomini this agreement leads to just plain. Against his sheer volume, the off of Giampiero Mastromei unduly pale.

Still this is an often stirringly generally satisfying performance thanks largely to Oren. Now sets can somehow be jettisoned the theater will have a good culla" in its repertory.

Ballet Program

For the first performance usual ballet evening, the Rome Opera invited some guest star isabella Terabust, Peter Sci and Paolo Bortoluzzi — a luster to the varied program Terabust and Schaufuss ha and the merits and demerits resident company become visible.

The young pair Stefano and Gabriella Tessitore w tractive in "Actus III," a jart ballet by Ljuba Dobric modishly advanced music by Azzo Corghi based on son poems collected by Pier Paul solini. Margherita Parrilla elegant and effective in a Ben Stevenson to three Rac now piano preludes; but sl clumsily partnered by Sa Capozzi, who figured prom also in the ballet "Tra D Isabella Glavocka, to mu Szymanski. Bortoluzzi wa solo, in the clever "Adagio" ich Walter, set to Albinov with the company in some S waltzes. Here Bortoluzzi wa the unimaginative choreogra Obviously, in the general al of the Rome Opera, the co ballet is trying to imitate the eration of the orchestra; it is ever, lagging behind.

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KYUO — Mainsite Electric Industrial said it expects sales for the fiscal year ending next Nov. 20 to rise to a record 2.25 trillion yen...

Workers of Britain Autoworkers Accept Contract

VERPOOL — Ford of Britain autoworkers have voted overwhelmingly to accept the company's "final" offer of a 9.5-percent pay increase...

Offshore Natural Gas Find Reported

Rotterdam, Netherlands — Nederlandse Aardolie Mij, the oil firm owned by Shell and Exxon, said it has discovered a natural gas field...

Dresdner Sells 10% of Metallgesellschaft

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank sold 10 percent of its holding in Metallgesellschaft to Kinwat Petroleum Corp. Dresdner said in a statement...

Toyo Kogyo Exports Great in December

KYUO — Toyo Kogyo, Japan's third-largest automobile manufacturer, reported a gain in exports last month resulting from strong demand...

Files for Chapter 11 Reorganization

FRANCISCO — Ital Corp., the transportation and industrial equipment leasing firm, formally filed Monday to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy act...

Tuning In on Cable Television

WASHINGTON — There is the Portuguese channel in Massachusetts, the Jewish shows in California, a variety of educational, cultural and film networks, 24-hour news and sports networks, and there are shows in New York with hosts evaluating the latest available strains of marijuana...

NYSE Off Slightly In Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday in relatively slow trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated throughout the day following Friday's 3.24-point gain, was off 2.30 points to 970.99 at the close...

Chrysler Loans Approved; UAW Concessions Sought

WASHINGTON — The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board took just 15 minutes Monday to unanimously approve another \$400 million in federal loan guarantees for the financially troubled automaker.

The cuts are designed to yield Chrysler an estimated \$622 million in savings by September, 1982, when the current contract expires. Corresponding cuts are to bring \$161 million from non-UAW workers...

the March payment, an agreement might have been impossible. Chrysler says its UAW workers earn, before taxes, an average of \$9.47 per hour, plus \$1.15 per hour in cost-of-living increases earned since September 1979.

Importance in Fed's Policymaking Reduced Money Supply Seen as Diminished Guide

WASHINGTON — The Fed's policy of targeting the money supply is being questioned as its importance in monetary policy is reduced. Analysts believe the Fed is in doubt over the way to interpret Friday's money market figures...

press an increase in demand for money, they said. But as economist Bill Griggs, of J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust, commented, "I wouldn't sell a Treasury bill on the basis of these figures alone. On the other hand, I wouldn't buy one."

California Bank Cuts Rate to Salute Reagan ANAHEIM, Calif. — In a gesture for the presidential inauguration Tuesday of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, one of the state's leading banking groups cut its prime lending rate a full percentage point Monday to 19 percent.

Aerospaiale Focus: European Cooperation

By Axel Kruse International Herald Tribune PARIS — The long-term strategy of Aerospaiale, Western Europe's largest aerospace group, will be centered on expanding its cooperation with West German, British and other European partners in both civilian and military fields...

The executive, a former air force general and the brother of Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand, stressed what he described as the "very remarkable" advanced technology in the company's line, particularly the Super Puma, a twin-engine helicopter.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for bank exchange rates for January 19, 1981, including rates for various currencies like the Dollar, Swiss Franc, and others.

NORBERT T. AUERBACH

58, has been appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION in New York from January 1st, ANDY ALBECK, President and Chief Executive Officer announced.

AluFinance advertisement for Alufinance and Trade Ltd. featuring a \$95,000,000 credit offer and a list of member banks including Crédit Lyonnais, Citibank, and others.

IS THERE A DIAMOND TO FIT YOUR BUDGET? CERDIAM advertisement with contact information for a diamond retailer.

'Potential Is Huge'

Options Traders Eye Commodities

By Karen W. Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just as stock and financial futures de- into the hot investments of 1970s, the nation's financial (ings hope to make a new commodity options, the star of the 1980s.

Like futures contracts, options can be used by businesses to ensure a constant price for the goods they plan to use in the future, and are favored by speculators for their substantial leverage. But the cost for an option is a single relatively small fee, known as the premium, paid at the front end, rather than the unforseeable margin calls on futures contracts.

SEC Jurisdiction
Stock options have boomed in the seven years they have been traded on exchanges, with 96.7 million contracts traded last year. But efforts to create exchange-traded commodity options stalled in 1979 when members of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission failed to agree on rules for trading. There had been efforts to put commodity options on exchanges after scandals in over-the-counter commodity options led the commission to ban their sales by all but a few dealers.

Now investment industry executives have new hope that commodity options are about to take off. For one thing, the completion of the commission is expected to change when the Reagan administration fills three slots on the five-member commission — two open now and one opening in April. Industry participants say that could break the impasse that has blocked approval of options trading.

Meanwhile, the Securities and Exchange Commission has asserted its own jurisdiction over what it calls options on financial instruments. The SEC seems to be moving actively toward approving a proposal by the Chicago Board Options Exchange to trade options on mortgage securities guaranteed by the government (Government National Mortgage Association certificates, known as Ginnie Maes). The commission is also moving, though more slowly, on the exchange's second proposal, for options on Treasury bills.

Among the staunchest advocates of the first proposal is the mortgage banking industry, whose spokesmen say options may provide more funds for the housing market.

Religious, civic and broadcasting leaders have led a chorus of sharp criticism of the industry for its liberal marketing of "adult" programming, which has taken the sexual innuendo and the bedroom frenzy of commercial television closer to what, in some circles, is considered pornography.

In fact, at the recent Western Cable Show in Anaheim, Calif., the most popular exhibit appeared to be that of a distributor of software movies, which cable operators viewed with a combination of curiosity and worry.

"Escapade," a cable network of R-rated films marketed by Rainbow Programming Services of Denver, sells itself by urging potential viewers to "send the kids to bed." Their promotional literature also pledges: "Every feverish frame a lustful encounter."

Even more risqué is the "Ugly George Hour of Truth, Sex and Violence," shown on a cable system in Manhattan. The host, Ugly George, carries a portable video camera around the streets of New York City asking women to disrobe. Many do and the show has a wide following.

"New York has given access a bad name," notes Samuel Simon of the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. "But what access is the ability to communicate with each other. People will participate in community television if they're given a chance. If they're given a mix of good quality community programming, they'll watch it."

ly sweeping changes the widespread development of cable could bring to business, education, entertainment, and public affairs will come to pass.

While some question the upper limits the public is willing to spend for home entertainment and related

ation of these over-the-cable options.

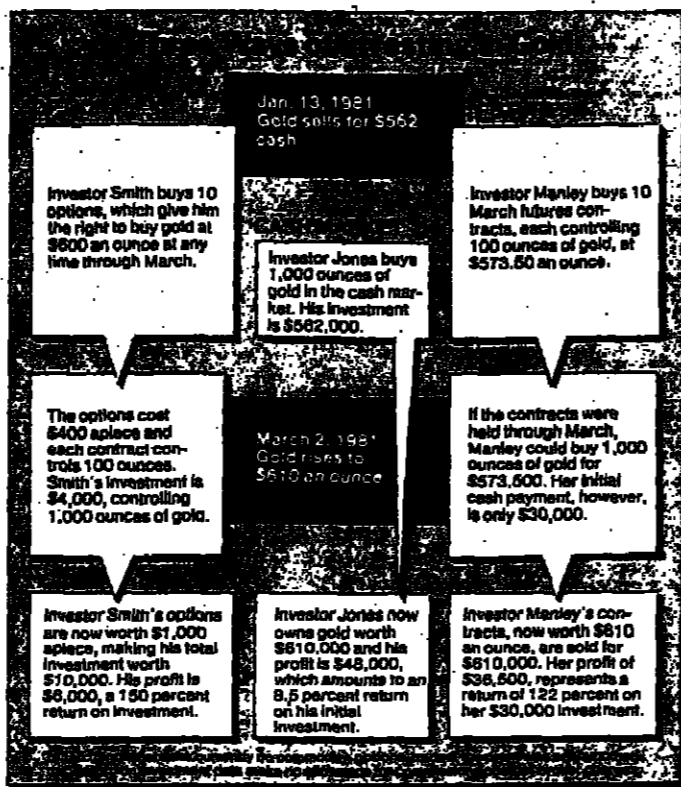
"There is a potentially serious gap between the technological possibility and marketplace support; because we can provide it, it does not mean that someone wants it," said Raymond Joslin, president of the California Cable Television Association.

Their accusations stem from an investigation into the company's business practices that was begun in 1974. Though the inquiry was instigated by complaints from various European and American computer companies, the force behind it evidently came from the European subsidiaries of U.S. computer manufacturers that produce equipment that is compatible with IBM machines — such as Amdehl, Memorex and Intel, the defunct computer leasing company whose operations are now run by National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of National Semiconductor.

The accusations made by the European Community include claims that IBM abuses the practice of what is called bundling — selling the elements of a computer system as a package to prevent competitors from supply some of them at perhaps better conditions — and of withholding interface specifications, the computer link-up information that enables competitors to manufacture parts to fit IBM.

Many observers of Europe's computer market expect a long legal bout, and they are skeptical that it will have significant effects on IBM's entrenched business.

Similar accusations have been at heart of suits brought against IBM in the United States.



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Credit Demand Keeps Growing
Brookings Faults Fed On Control Strategy

By Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's attempts to control credit demand by letting interest rates move freely and to combat inflation by restraining the money supply are misguided, according to a paper published Monday by the Brookings Institution.

Albert Wojnilower, an economist who has worked for many years in New York financial markets, argues that business cycles are restrained only by the drying up of the supply of credit.

If only the price of credit — that is, interest rates — is constrained, then people go on demanding it, he says in one of the papers published in the latest issue of the "Brookings Papers on Economic Activity."

After each credit crunch, the financial markets adapt to try to avoid being caught the same way again, while the Fed has tried to change its methods of restraint to avoid precipitating a crisis, Mr. Wojnilower says. The Fed has shifted gradually toward less and less regulation of financial markets, in the expectation that letting interest rates rise freely would choke off credit demand.

But it would require extraordinary and unacceptable increases in interest rates to slow credit expansion in an unconstrained financial market, he argues. He does not provide a formal framework for his thesis, but gives a history of the various credit crunches since World War II and the financial system's responses to them.

He says this history shows that "credit crunches caused by regulatory constraints on the financial markets have played a constructive role in precipitating cyclical downturns ahead of more serious endogenous bankruptcy crises ... and before the high inflation rates characteristic of business cycles could become deeply embedded."

He believes, moreover, that the shift in money policy to controlling the monetary aggregates, in particular the narrow M1 measure of the money supply, has been a shift toward ease and encouragement of higher inflation and interest rates.

The links between any credit factor that the authorities are trying to control and economic aggregates such as the growth of nominal GNP tend to break down once the Fed tries to control the aggregate, Mr. Wojnilower says.

This idea has been propagated by Charles Goodhart, an official of the Bank of England, and has become known as "Goodhart's law." Mr. Wojnilower restates it succinctly when he says that "any variable the central bank chooses to control automatically becomes irrelevant" as the ingenious financial markets work out a way of circumventing it.

He does not argue for a return to the old type of controls, but suggests that the Fed should control credit by measures including "punitive margin requirements" on transactions in the speculative futures markets, marginal capital requirements on banks and the outlawing of floating-rate credit contracts.

Domestic Oil Tax
In another Brookings paper, economist William Nordhaus suggests that industrialized countries, including the United States, should impose an oil tax of between \$62 and \$100 a barrel by 1990 to optimize the future pattern of oil demand and price rises. He argues that the supply of oil is fairly inelastic in the long run: It will not change much, even with big price changes.

The only way to minimize the price ratcheting by OPEC is thus for industrialized oil consumers to economize on their use of oil, Mr. Nordhaus says. This can be done either by slowing growth or by raising prices through domestic taxation on oil.

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Tuning In on the Possibilities of Cable TV

(Continued from Page 9)
elder said. "But if you view it as communications business, then are flexible enough to bend the technological breeze. Our role as entrepreneurs and they seeing themselves in a broader than they did before."

no matter how cable operators view their industry, systems their owners will survive and prosper on the basis of profitability and although advertising only made a marginal dent in cable vision, most experts see an ability to an advertising at accompanying the massive traction of new cable systems.

1980, advertising revenues for cable industry are expected to about \$35 million while total using for all television will reach the \$12 billion mark.

that picture is changing. The primary advertiser, interested in national cable network. The NCTA estimates that a third of the local system-accept advertising.

at the development of advertiser-supported networks and systems means, however, is certain. Clearly, rising revenue of operators as a result of adding will enable those to rebuild the industry's old-increasingly antiquated 12-channel systems.

but the programming mix of future will be is virtually anyone's guess. Undoubtedly, the element of cable television, its competitors and related

ation of these over-the-cable options.

"There is a potentially serious gap between the technological possibility and marketplace support; because we can provide it, it does not mean that someone wants it," said Raymond Joslin, president of the California Cable Television Association.

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Pulling the Plug on Cable Systems: TV Through the Magic of Microwaves

NEW YORK — The scramble for expensive cable television rights going on across the country has obscured the fact that, for 10 years now, a cheaper alternative has been available.

It is the multipoint distribution service (MDS), a super-high-frequency, line-of-sight microwave signal authorized by the Federal Communications Commission a decade ago but little used up to now.

The local purveyor of pay TV programs by MDS makes a one-time investment of \$500,000 to \$1 million in equipment, which he rents out to the users. The programs are distributed locally at relatively modest cost compared with \$14,000 to \$25,000 a mile for cable transmission — which can run to \$20 million or more. An estimate of wiring Washington, D.C., for cable TV ran to \$70 million.

So far, MDS has not resulted in any significant new programming, according to one MDS system owner, who said that most customers are homeowners in areas where there is no cable or where conventional broadcast TV antennas won't pick up the signal. The homeowner must have a special antenna for the MDS system.

ly sweeping changes the widespread development of cable could bring to business, education, entertainment, and public affairs will come to pass.

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Japan Registers A Trade Surplus Of \$877 Million

TOKYO — Japan recorded a trade surplus of \$877 million with the United States in December, widening from a \$747 million surplus in the previous month, the Finance Ministry announced Monday.

Ministry officials said exports to the United States totaled \$3.13 billion last month, a 14.5-percent gain from \$2.73 billion in the same month a year earlier.

Imports from the United States, meanwhile, rose 25.6 percent to \$2.25 billion in December from \$1.79 billion in December, 1979. Overall, Japan posted a trade surplus of \$1.483 billion in December, the first surplus since September, the ministry reported.

The December surplus compared with a deficit of \$212.3 million in November and \$254.8 million in December, 1979. In December, Japan's exports of machinery to the United States were \$2.24 billion, a 20.1-percent year-to-year increase. Exports of motor vehicles came to \$942.4 million, a 11.1-percent gain.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. December 1980

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Common Market Alleges IBM Deters Competition

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ANN — International Business Machines, the world's largest computer maker, is giving itself for a general legal battle in Europe's accusations that it has exerted its domination of the continent's multibillion-dollar computer business to hamper competition.

The company is preparing a defense to answer accusations by the European Economic Community's trust authority. Company officials in Paris say IBM's reply will be within the next few months.

When it does, the European Commission, the Common Market's executive board, will decide the case. A decision can be appealed to the European Court of Justice, in Luxembourg.

If found guilty, the company could be penalized in various ways, including a fine amounting to 10 percent of the sum of its consolidated world sales, which in 1979 amounted to \$22.8 billion.

More likely, though, the Common Market will seek to negotiate changes in IBM's business practices. Industry observers say it could be long and laborious. Similar accusations have been at heart of suits brought against IBM in the United States.

From today you'll find an ABN office in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

For more than 150 years, ABN has been active in the international banking world. Today, ABN's position of prominence in international banking is reaffirmed once again through the inauguration of an ABN office in Colombo. This makes ABN one of the first international banks - and the first Dutch bank - to establish an office in Sri Lanka. The colourful and bustling capital is developing into a crossroads for all major shipping lines in the region. To the north of the city, near the international airport, a Free-Trade zone has been developed that offers favourable conditions to foreign investors. The infra-structure of this country is also being rapidly updated to meet the demands of the twenty-first century. It goes without saying, that the establishment of an international bank like ABN will have a positive effect on this process. Because through its extensive experience in the Far East, ABN is particularly well-qualified to advise the local business community about import/export financing. Furthermore, ABN offers a perfect entrée to international loans and issues, and so can provide for possibilities of massive fundraising. And of course a host of corporate banking services can adequately be handled by our skilled local staff, who are backed up by the know-how and experience of ABN office an ideal starting point for businessmen. Should you want more information about opportunities in Sri Lanka, contact your nearest ABN Bank or phone the Amsterdam International Directorate (020)-293237. On request we can also provide you with our detailed country report "Sri Lanka", picturing the main aspects of the present-day Sri Lanka economy, investment climate, foreign trade and exchange control regulations.

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Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Manager: Mr. W.H.M. Struycken, 30, Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, P.O. Box 317, Colombo 1, Sri Lanka, Telephone 20205, Telex 21590 abna ce, Telegraphic address: bancolanda colombo. Amsterdam, Algemene Bank Nederland, Head Office, 32, Vijzelstraat, P.O. Box 669, 1000 EG Amsterdam, telephone (020)-29911, telex 11417.

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European Gold Markets
January 19, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
100 (125 kilos)	339.25	339.25	340.00
500 (625 kilos)	339.25	339.25	340.00
1000 (1250 kilos)	339.25	339.25	340.00

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Feb.	May	Options for
100	140.00	140.00	Apr. 1981
500	140.00	140.00	May 1981
1000	140.00	140.00	June 1981

Values White Weld S.A.
1211, rue de la Woluwe
Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 28.365

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Jan. 19, 1981. Includes columns for 12-month stock, 12-month stock, and 12-month stock with various sub-columns for price, change, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Live Beef Cattle, Soybean Meal, and various agricultural products.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices for January 19, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks closing prices for January 16, 1981, listing Canadian companies and their stock prices.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market data including British Pounds, Canadian Dollars, and Deutsche Marks.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures prices for January 19, 1981, covering various commodity contracts.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement for International Funds, listing various investment funds and their performance metrics.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks closing prices for January 16, 1981, listing local Canadian stocks.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes closing prices for January 19, 1981, listing various financial instruments.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for NYSE Most Actives, listing top trading stocks.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for January 19, 1981, showing market performance.

Non Banks

Table of Non Banks closing prices for January 19, 1981, listing various financial institutions.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for January 19, 1981, listing rates for various currencies.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for January 19, 1981, listing prices for Amsterdam, Paris, London, and other European exchanges.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks and commodities, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock Name, and Price.

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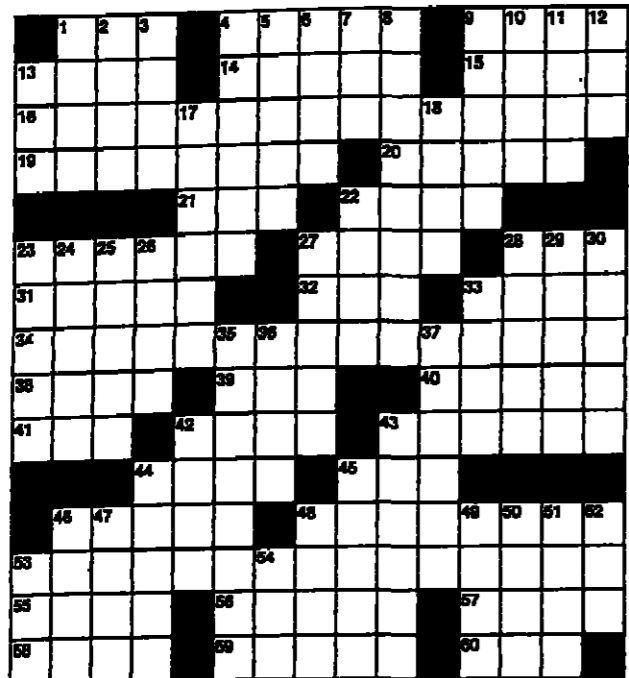
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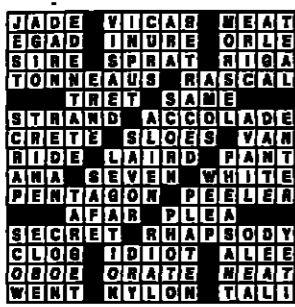
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19 Antarctic sights
20 Unit of capacity
21 The winners
22 That, in Montreal
23 -Athena
27 Pans' partners
28 "Spring ahead" time in N.Y.
31 Man from Mandalay
32 Angel's hope
33 Auxiliary
34 Main event of 18 Across
38 Cornish
39 Kind of box or band
40 Caesar's tongue
41 Draft org.
42 Submarine or poor boy
43 Peruse again
44 Item sometimes seen at a ski lodge
45 Goddess, to Galba
46 Embrace
47 Flier's award
53 Administrator of 34 Across
55 Flurry of events
56 Rubber plant locale
57 Fragrant ointment
58 Word with date or chamber
59 Bright tubes
60 "... cakes and -?": Shak.
DOWN
1 East Hampton sight
2 Forest of - in Gloucestershire
3 Heavy blow
4 Boston sextet
5 A U.S. President - \$20,000 per annum
6 Arab garments
7 Crazy
8 Dagger
9 Jolly one
10 One of two nonwaiters
11 Hebrew month
12 Writer who inspired "Aida"
13 Swim, "skimmy" style
17 Surinam is here
18 Whale and corn products
22 Hoodlike cap
23 Trodden ways
24 Whence the phoenix rises?
25 Claims of a sort
26 Neighbor of Burma
27 Kind of finish
28 Top-drawer
29 Ancient European country
30 Drift
33 Way off
35 Man of parts
36 William S. of silents
37 Lancets
42 Kind of mark or house
43 Old movies
44 Hoard
45 Burgundy wine center
46 Fictional sleuth
47 "Recreational" word
48 Hair style
49 Town near Pittsburgh
50 It's on the watch
51 One of 18 at the White House
52 Had a Presidential role
53 La-la predecessor
54 Supplement, with "out"

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Cakarta, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, H.K. HONG KONG, Houston, Istanbul, Jakarta, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Osaka, Paris, Perth, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Tunis, Venice, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

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East Africa: 1413KHz and 2729K Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.265, 15.420, 12.025, 11.620, 9.380, 7.720 and 6.000 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.
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Borg Dismantles Lendl to Capture Masters

By Barry Lorge

Washington Post Service
YORK — Bjorn Borg systematically and relentlessly dismantled Ivan Lendl's forehand backhand and walloped the 20-year-old Czech, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, to win the Volvo Grand Prix Masters tournament on Sunday.

Who at 24 already has won Wimbledon, five French Opens, two Italian, and two Masters titles, Borg was approximately \$3 million richer in prize money — demonstrating in capturing the title for the second year in a row that he is the most dominant player in tennis today.

With a powerful, 6-foot-2-inch Lendl, Borg was poised to defend his position in tennis at all challengers.

Ready to Play
Borg was not at the top of his game on that occasion. On Sunday he showed up, ready to play, and nobody was going to stop him from the back court.

He never lost his serve. He saved his best points in the fourth and fifth sets, one more in the sixth game, and never faced a break point.

He was just a better player today, said Lendl. He said he was disappointed that he made so many errors, especially on the fore-

49 percent of his first serves in court, he lost only 15 points in his last 10 service games.

This had to be a discouraging afternoon for Lendl, as well as for the 18,297 spectators who expected to see a closer contest. Instead, they saw a Borg rout.

Lendl pounded his best shots at Borg time and again in the first set, and then came back.

They had some stirring rallies, trading fierce, deep ground strokes that hissed with topspin. Many points lasted 20, 30, even 40 strokes. One went on for 69 seconds, with practically every shot a screamer.

For those first 49 minutes, there was not terribly much to choose between them. But Borg was slightly steadier and more flexible.

He made fewer errors than Lendl and was more opportunistic, getting to the net to put away volleys on key points.

But after the first set, came the deluge. As the match wore on, more unraveled Lendl became. Borg tried to serve harder, but his accuracy suffered and Borg — who returned serve magnificently throughout the match — punished his second serves.

Lendl tried to go to the net more, but Borg was better at that game. Lendl tried to blast his ground strokes even harder and closer to the lines than usual, and piled up errors. He lost his rhythm, and even his usually dependable forehand went awry, especially when he tried to whip it down the line from the left court.

"He was just a better player today," said Lendl. He said he was disappointed that he made so many errors, especially on the fore-

hand, but that he was not surprised by the quality of Borg's play, even at the net.

Although he felt more intense big-match pressure in the Davis Cup final against Italy last month in Prague, the Masters was the most important tournament final Lendl, the Canadian and Spanish Open champion, has been in. He enjoyed the experience, if not the outcome.

"The atmosphere was just great," he said. "The crowd was supporting both players. I really appreciated that. It is just a big, great tournament. I've only played in New York twice — the U.S. Open and now Madison Square Garden — but I like to play here."

The Open is the one big prize that has eluded Borg. He has lost in the final three times, and says that winning it is his major goal for 1981.

People said Borg had a New York jinx until he won the Masters last year, and it was evident Sunday that defending the crown meant a great deal to him.

"Everybody gets excited when they win, especially a tournament. This was the second time I won the Masters, and the second time I won in New York," he said. "I think maybe this tournament is tougher to win than Paris or Wimbledon or U.S. Open, because you have to play every day, and sometimes you are unlucky and play very late at night and have to come back the next day. You play a tough guy every day, with no days of rest, so maybe it is harder to win."

The Masters — the playoff for the top eight point winners of the previous year's Grand Prix tour — is both the finale of the season just completed, and the overture for the New Year. Borg reigned supreme in the tennis world in 1980, and showed at the Masters that there is no reason to believe 1981 will be any different.

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Bjorn Borg reaches out to return Ivan Lendl's best shot during the first set of their match.

Jaeger Downs Navratilova

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) — Andrea Jaeger defeated Martina Navratilova 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, Sunday to win the Avon Tennis Championships of Kansas City.

Jaeger, four rungs below Navratilova's No. 3 ranking in the Women's Tennis Association, attacked her opponent's backhand and waited for mistakes. But she also came up with the winners on her own to allow her baseline game to overcome Navratilova's more aggressive serve-and-volley tactics.

Jaeger broke Navratilova's service four times in the final set, overcoming Navratilova's 4-2 lead, to defeat the native Czechoslovak for the third time in her career and the second time in nine days.

Nadig Nips de Agostini in Downhill Race

By Nick Scout
International Herald Tribune

GRAND-MONTANA, Switzerland — Rallying to the delight of her countrymen in this Swiss resort, Marie-Theres Nadig overtook the early leaders Monday to win her third downhill of the World Cup ski racing season.

Doris de Agostini, the Swiss who won the downhill last week in Schruns, Austria, was runner-up, a tenth of a second behind Nadig. Christa Kinshofer, a West German slalom expert, had an exceptionally good race, finishing third, a little more than a half-second from the top. It was her best downhill result.

"I haven't been training for the downhill at all," Kinshofer acknowledged, clearly surprised at her result. "I only ski downhill for the combination points. The last three years I didn't do downhill at all. This is beautiful."

Nadig covered the 2,698-meter course in one minute, 44.50 seconds for an average speed of 92.95 kilometers an hour.

Powdery Track
Although she was wearing No. 13, Nadig was the 18th racer out of the gate, five skiers with high starting numbers were moved to the front to better prepare the powdery track. When she was about three-quarters of the way down her intermediate time was announced as being the fastest at that point, prompting a loud cheer from the Swiss enthusiasts who were lined along the edges of the slope.

Snow was falling throughout the race and visibility was not the best, but the wind was not strong and conditions were considered good enough to race.

On Sunday bad weather prevented the holding of the make-up downhill, which was added to the program here after the race was canceled in Pfronten, West Germany. That race was not rescheduled.

Holly Flanders of the United States, was wearing No. 1, and her time of 1:45.70 was the best until she was overtaken by Jana Soltysova, the Czechoslovak who eventually finished in fourth place.

Flanders was nestled into fourth place after the first 15 racers had reached the finish line, but the unexpectedly good runs of Kinshofer and three others with high starting numbers — Marie-Cecile Grosgaudenier of France, Elisabeth Kraml of Austria and Maria Walliser of Switzerland — left her in eighth place, three hundredths of a second in front of Cindy Nelson, her American teammate.

"I tried as hard as I could," Flanders said. "You're never really sure when you come to the finish how well you've done. Sometimes you feel really good, but then you are slow because maybe you were holding on your edge too hard."

Kinshofer, however, said she had a clue that her race was going well. "I could feel it," she said, "because on the bumps I made little jumps. That meant I was going fast."

With her victory, Nadig re-established herself as one of the leading female downhill skiers. After winning downhills in Val d'Isere, France, and Piancavallo, Italy, she slumped 16th in Altenmarkt, Austria, 14th in the first of the two scheduled downhills in Pfronten, and failed to finish last week in Schruns.

Nadig trails de Agostini by 23 points in the downhill standings. However, Nadig earned 25 World Cup points with her victory here to keep her atop the overall standings with 163 points, 49 points ahead of

Perrine Pelen, a French slalom expert who finished 34th in Monday's downhill.

The women have a slalom race here Tuesday, the results of which will be paired with the downhill placings to tabulate World Cup points for combined times. Then they will go to Haute-Nendaz, Switzerland, for a giant slalom Thursday.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Nadig, 1:44.50
2. de Agostini, 1:44.60
3. Kinshofer, 1:45.05

4. Soltysova, 1:45.32
5. Grosgaudenier, 1:45.37
6. Kraml, 1:45.38
7. Marie Walliser, Switzerland, 1:45.48
8. Flanders, 1:45.70
9. de Agostini, 1:45.72
10. Marie-Luce Walchli, France, 1:45.77

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Nadig, 163 points
2. Pelen, 114
3. Erna Hans, Switzerland, 105
4. Fabienne Serrat, France, 104
5. de Agostini, 103
6. Irene Eder, West Germany, 94
7. Nelson, 84
8. Kinshofer, 71
9. (tie) Christa Kinshofer, United States, and Cindie Nelson, Austria, 59

10. Heidi, 43 points
11. Pelen, 114
12. Erna Hans, Switzerland, 105
13. Fabienne Serrat, France, 104
14. de Agostini, 103
15. Marie-Luce Walchli, France, 1:45.77

Red Smith

Getting the Fix on a Fix: A Trail Through the Ages

By Red Smith

NEW YORK — Still another letter came along describing Roberto Duran's tryst with Sugar Ray Leonard as a fix.

Like his predecessors, the writer submitted no evidence, pretended to no inside information and ignored logic. Apparently, it did not occur to him that if Duran had meant to go in the water, there were 37 approved dives from the one-meter board and 49 from the three-meter, and any of them could have been executed without raising the suspicions that were stirred when Roberto retired in mid-round.

Those who believe the match was fixed have nothing to go on except a conviction that boxing is crooked per se.

For months now there have been investigations, hearings and trials on charges of race-fixing, resulting in several indictments and several convictions.

College Probed
Now we learn that authorities are looking into the possibility that two or more Boston College basketball players took bribes in the 1978-79 season to shave points for the benefit of gamblers betting that Boston College would not beat the bookmakers' point spread.

It goes without saying that when hanky-panky is revealed or merely suspected in any sport, the underworld is assumed to be at the bottom of it. We are told that these are symptoms of a sickness besetting the age we live in, an age of declining moral and ethical standards in which couples live together outside of wedlock, corporations do business by bribing national leaders and politicians lie to everybody.

The fact is, it is all as new as mortal sin.

When men crawled out of caves and set to bldgeoning each other for a toothsome blonde or a hunch of dinosaur, kibitzers started questioning the sincerity of the combatants. It is amusing to read, as we do every little while, that a Tony Culla's testimony about fixing races or a Jake LaMotta's admission that he went in the water for Billy Fox has given a black eye to racing or boxing and shaken public faith in the game's integrity.

Cracking to Code
It is amusing because there is not and never was public faith in the integrity of, say, boxing and racing. John Gaver, trainer emeritus for Greentree Stable, used to say that if you could convince the whole public that racing was 100 percent on the level and every race contested on its merits, nobody would show up at the track.

That's probably true. Horseplayers go to the track hoping to break the code and get in on a little of the larceny they know goes on. The fact that they never succeed doesn't discourage them, because they always encounter plenty of others who pretend to be in on the know.

When the public regards a game like boxing or racing as basically dishonest, a scandal in the sport is not going to scandalize anyone. The public can't take it quite so coolly when the scandal touches an undergraduate game like basketball, because these are supposed to

be clean-living scholars playing for the honor of the old school.

Here again, truth can take a pretty good slapping around. Since grammar school days, these bony youngsters have been solicited by adults who make competitive offers on behalf of various colleges and assure the kids over and over again that they are chumps if they don't latch onto the best deal. If the best offer of all eventually comes from a gambler and the kid, following the advice he has heard so often, accepts the deal, the recruiters and coaches and educators are horrified.

Hit and Miss
They never realized that a kid who can be hired to shoot baskets can also be hired to miss them.

We all know that some fights and some races have been fixed. A few years ago college basketball went through a purgatory of revelations concerning dumped games, and shaved points. As for pro basketball, a fellow said to the late Joe Lapchick: "I had forgotten, but I saw you guys on the Original Celtics play when I was a kid. You played the Northern Papermill team in the Battery B Army in Green Bay, Wis."

"What did we win by," Joe asked, "1 or 2?"

That was show biz. But we know that major league baseball games have been fixed and that attempts have been made to fix football games, both college and pro. We would have to be pretty naive to believe that every attempt ever made was brought into the open and frustrated.

In short, as long as men or animals have competed, as long as betting odds have been laid and taken, sure-thing guys have schemed to make assurance doubly sure and take a bond of fate. It is deplorable, it is unsavory, it is lamentable, but there it is. And here we are.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	41	8	.808
Boston	38	9	.810
New York	28	19	.596
Washington	21	26	.447
New Jersey	13	34	.269

Central Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	26	17	.605
Indiana	26	19	.577
Chicago	21	24	.467
Atlanta	19	26	.419
St. Louis	17	27	.385
Detroit	11	33	.247

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	37	17	.685
Houston	21	27	.436
Utah	21	28	.429
Kansas City	17	32	.347
Denver	17	30	.362
Dallas	8	41	.163

Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Phoenix	37	11	.770
Los Angeles	31	18	.633
Golden State	24	23	.511
Portland	21	25	.452
Seattle	21	26	.447
San Diego	17	27	.385

SANDY'S RESULTS			
Location	W	L	Pct.
Washington 112, New Jersey 99 (Parker 31, Kupchak 27, Hovell 25, Elliott 16)			
Houston 98, Denver 97 (Malone 37, Reid 14, Thompson 23, English 19)			
Milwaukee 118, Portland 103 (Moncrieff 21, Lanier 18, Thompson 22, Paxon 19)			
Indiana 118, Utah 99 (Lantern 25, McGinnis 19, Edwards 17, Doolittle 20, Arlow 12)			
Philadelphia 115, Seattle 92 (Ervin 28, Hollins 20, Johnson 14, Silvano 15)			
Boston 78, Los Angeles 61 (Mason 24, Parker 22, Archibald 22, Bird 11, Abdul-Jabbar 22, Wilkes 29)			
Phoenix 72, Atlanta 64 (Doris 17, Robinson 20, Dreyer 20, Frazier 21)			
San Diego 115, Dallas 109 (Smith 22, Bryant 14, Hudson 17, Byrnes 17)			

Lietzke Turns Back Pate to Win Hope Golf Classic

By Barry Lorge

ALM SPRINGS, Calif. — In a dramatic turn of events, the leader of the 3-under-par Jerry Pate with a 3-putt on the 13th hole, then put it away with a 130-foot putt on the 14th hole, to win the Hope Desert Golf Classic with a tournament-record 65.

Lietzke captured the sixth title of his career with a 335 total, 25 strokes under par and two shots better than the old record of 337 set by Frank Stranahan in 1977 for this, the only 90-hole, five-day event on the PGA Tour.

Stranahan, a deeply frustrated man who has won more than \$400,000 in prize money, was the only golfer who really had a shot at overtaking the record on the 13th hole.

Lietzke, playing in the final round with Pate and Bill Rogers, stretched his margin to two strokes with a 30-foot birdie putt on the 13th hole, then put it away with a 130-foot putt on the 14th hole, to give him a 3-stroke advantage with only two holes to go.

Matches Old Record
Lietzke also finished with a 69 on the 13th hole, a record set by the 1993 yard Bermuda Dunes Country Club course and a 337 total, a record set by Stranahan in 1977.

David Edwards birdied the final hole for a 71 and third place at the tournament. J.C. Snead, D.A. Weirberg and J.C. Rogers were next at 342, 343 and 344, respectively.

Stranahan, who birdied five of his first 10 holes, had a 66, Weirberg a 68 and Rogers, Lietzke's caddy, a 69. Lietzke's first hole-in-one was on the 13th hole, making his first of the season, closed with a 349 total. Lee Trevino finished with a 346.

72-346.
The 51-year-old, now 51, a five-time winner of this title, hit his hole-in-one on the 13th hole and was the only man in the field over par for the tournament.

Lietzke, one of the game's long hitters and the most successful right-handed putter in golf, had a hole-in-one. Pate starting the round and Pate closed to finish in a tie.

Lietzke's long, long putt on the 13th, "took the breath out of me," Pate said, and gave Lietzke a 2-stroke lead again and Pate missed a potential birdie from about 10 feet.

"I felt the tournament was mine on the 13th hole after I made that long putt," said Lietzke, a bachelor who sometimes dates Pate's sister-in-law.

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Fans Get on Raiders' Winning Bandwagon

By Ivan Sharpe

OAKLAND — In their black and silver outfits, the Oakland Raiders unquestionably are the most hated team in football, and Cliff Boston relishes the image.

He wriggles on his bar stool, smiling without embarrassment or apologies, as he explains why he roots for the bad guys.

"I love their reputation for playing dirty. They play to win, and that's the kind of team I like," says the 33-year-old hospital janitor, looking over the many Raider pictures and pennants on the walls of Uppy's, the bar on Oakland's waterfront owned by Raider captain Gene Upshaw.

Boston has been a Raider fan since he used to sneak under the gate and watch them play in the mud, before they moved into the Oakland Coliseum.

With 10,000 other fans, he cheered the team when it flew back after its victory last Sunday over the Chargers at San Diego to advance to Sunday's Super Bowl against the Philadelphia Eagles.

No Love for Owner
For the moment, the bitterness and anger of the Raiders' threatened move to Los Angeles was forgotten in the bliss of reaching the Super Bowl. It was almost a schizoid reaction: The fans loved the Raiders. The team was theirs, even if Raider owner Al Davis was a hated carpetbagger who wanted to steal the team away.

"Nobody was expecting them to go this far," said George Dini, the assistant city manager. "The Raiders were born and nurtured here since their inception. We don't have any other feeling other than pride."

Explaining the devotion of Raider fans is not difficult. Oakland and the Raiders have a bond that goes beyond pride.

Ever since gold rush pioneer Moses Chase pitched the first squatters tent in the mud of the rancho of Spanish grantees Don Luis Maria Peralta and gazoned across the fog-draped bay at the booming settlement of Yerba Buena, Oaklanders have had an inferiority complex about San Francisco.

And those wicked guys in black and silver always seem to be the underdogs to their loyal fans.

At the start of the season, they were a homeless team of aging players, a stable of misfits and an expensive quarterback, Dan Pastorini, who was soon to break a leg.

Yet, as the Raiders defeated

Success Turns Hate to Love in Oakland

team after team and increased the legion of Raider haters, their fans put aside their rage over the move and responded with glee. It was the little guys versus the big guys, the way they had always felt about their city.

Cliff Boston explains it: "The fans like the idea of the Raiders doing it to more glamorous teams. Their style of play suits Oakland. They play dirty and tough, and we've got to be tough to survive in Oakland."

But the Raiders have helped to change attitudes about the city.

"The team has put us on the map, and helped us identify Oakland," explained Don Ketchey, director of the Chamber of Commerce. "It attracts new business to the city, and gives us a sense of community pride and cohesiveness."

But it is a symbiotic relationship: Oakland built the Coliseum for the Raiders and gave Davis 12 years of sellout crowds. Now the community resents Davis' lack of appreciation.

Davis was called contemptible and even immoral in the frothing that followed last January's \$17 million deal with Los Angeles.

Yet last year, while pointing out that the Oakland Coliseum will soon be the second-smallest stadium in the league, he insisted: "Loyalty is big with me. I feel we owe something to the fans who have supported us for so long. Money isn't everything. Honest to God."

Six months later in July, he was saying: "I'm still heading for Los Angeles. I made the decision to stay in Oakland for now because I had to minimize the damage to our football team for this season. So for now, I'll stay as hostage of the NFL. But in the end we will win."

If the Raiders win the Super Bowl, Oakland may find itself celebrating a hollow victory.

manager of the Orioles. Newspaper headlines used to report: "The Earls of Baltimore are at it again." Weaver survived the war; Williams did not.

But in his job-seeking letter, Williams coded a certain "immunity" on his part in those days and added: "I am sure the controversy that arose from this set of circumstances pinned the label 'undesirable' on Earl Williams. That label, as baseball labels do, haunted me to the end of my major league career."

Now I'm seeking an opportunity and a challenge. The opportunity to return to my profession and the challenge to prove that the passage of time, playing in Mexico and added maturity have made Earl Williams a better person."

Only one of the 10 teams replied to the letter, the Pittsburgh Pirates. They were "looking for somebody with some pop" and offered Williams a job with their Class AAA farm club in Oregon. He accepted, and he will report to spring training next month with a catcher's mitt, a first baseman's glove, a salary of

